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Maryland Monthly Labor Review

SEPTEMBER, 1993

Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development
Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

William Donald Schaefer, Governor
Mark L. Wasserman, Secretary

LABOR FORCE DEVELOPMENTS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Employment moved up in September and the number of jobless workers declined, cutting Maryland's unemployment rate by 0.5 percentage points to 6.2 percent. The benefit of this decline was evident across the state, with twenty-two of Maryland's local jurisdictions reporting lower jobless rates in September.

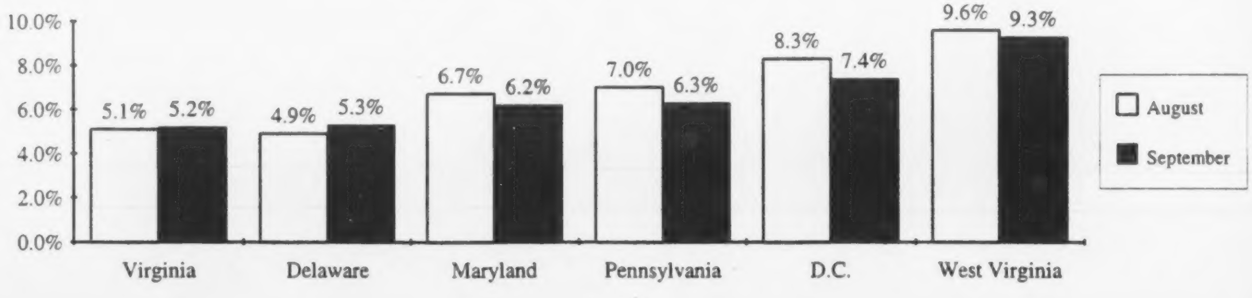
During September, more than 10,300 jobseekers entered the labor market. The number of employed grew by 25,155 to 2,474,375, a gain which effectively erased the seasonal loss experienced last month and raised employment to its highest level in a full year. Total unemployment, posting its largest over the month decline since April 1992, fell by just over 14,800 persons to 162,188. Last September, about 4,400 fewer Marylanders were employed and 6.5 percent of the labor force, or 172,270 persons, were without a job.

Seasonal economics tend to play an important role in September's labor market movements. Summer workers leave their jobs and exit the labor market while workers in education re-enter as the fall semester begins. The movement of summer workers tends to be the overriding trend, causing both the labor force and employment levels to decline. This year, however, the summer build-up was less of a determining factor because of restricted job availability. As a result, the return of education workers to the job market carried September's movement, uplifting both the labor force and employment.

	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992	August 1992
(Data not seasonally adjusted)				
Civilian Labor Force	2,636,563	2,626,245	2,642,260	2,684,880
Total Employment	2,474,375	2,449,220	2,469,990	2,510,968
Total Unemployment	162,188	177,025	172,270	173,912
Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.7	6.5	6.5
National Unemployment Rate	6.4	6.5	7.2	7.3

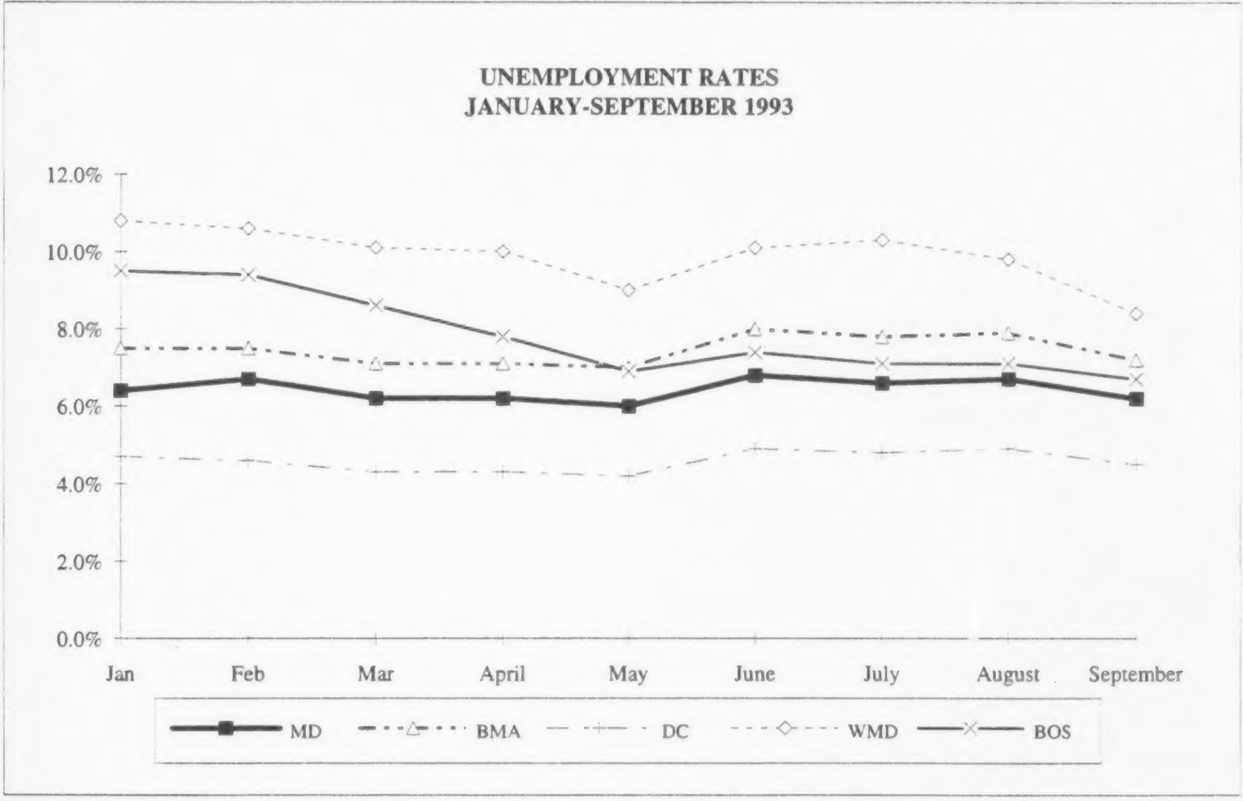
Maryland was not the only state in the region to report a jobless decline during September. Unemployment rates were, in fact, lower in each of the member states with the exception of Delaware and Virginia. Maryland, while retaining its third place position in the ranking, was faced with a close contender in Pennsylvania where joblessness fell to 6.3 percent in September.

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN NEIGHBORING STATES
AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1993**



TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - MARYLAND AND REGIONS

	SEPTEMBER 1993		AUGUST 1993	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
MARYLAND	162,188	6.2	177,025	6.7
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	88,879	7.2	97,888	7.9
MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS	48,086	4.5	51,291	4.9
WESTERN MARYLAND	9,484	8.4	11,011	9.8
BALANCE OF STATE	15,740	6.7	16,836	7.1



REGIONAL ECONOMICS

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

In the Baltimore Metro Area, employment expanded by about 5,200 persons, rising to 1,142,866 in September. This gain, when coupled with a shrinkage in the number of jobseeekers in the labor market, helped to lower the jobless count by just over 9,000 persons to 88,879 and push the unemployment rate down by 0.7 percentage points to 7.2 percent in September. Jobless rates were lower in each of the local jurisdictions during September. Baltimore City's rate, while remaining the highest in both the region and in the state, dropped by 0.7 percentage points to 10.8 percent—a decline effected by a combination of rising employment and a reduction in the number of jobseekers. Within the BMA, recalls by local boards of education and at private colleges and universities helped to downplay, but not totally compensate for, seasonal losses reported by private sector employers.

MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS

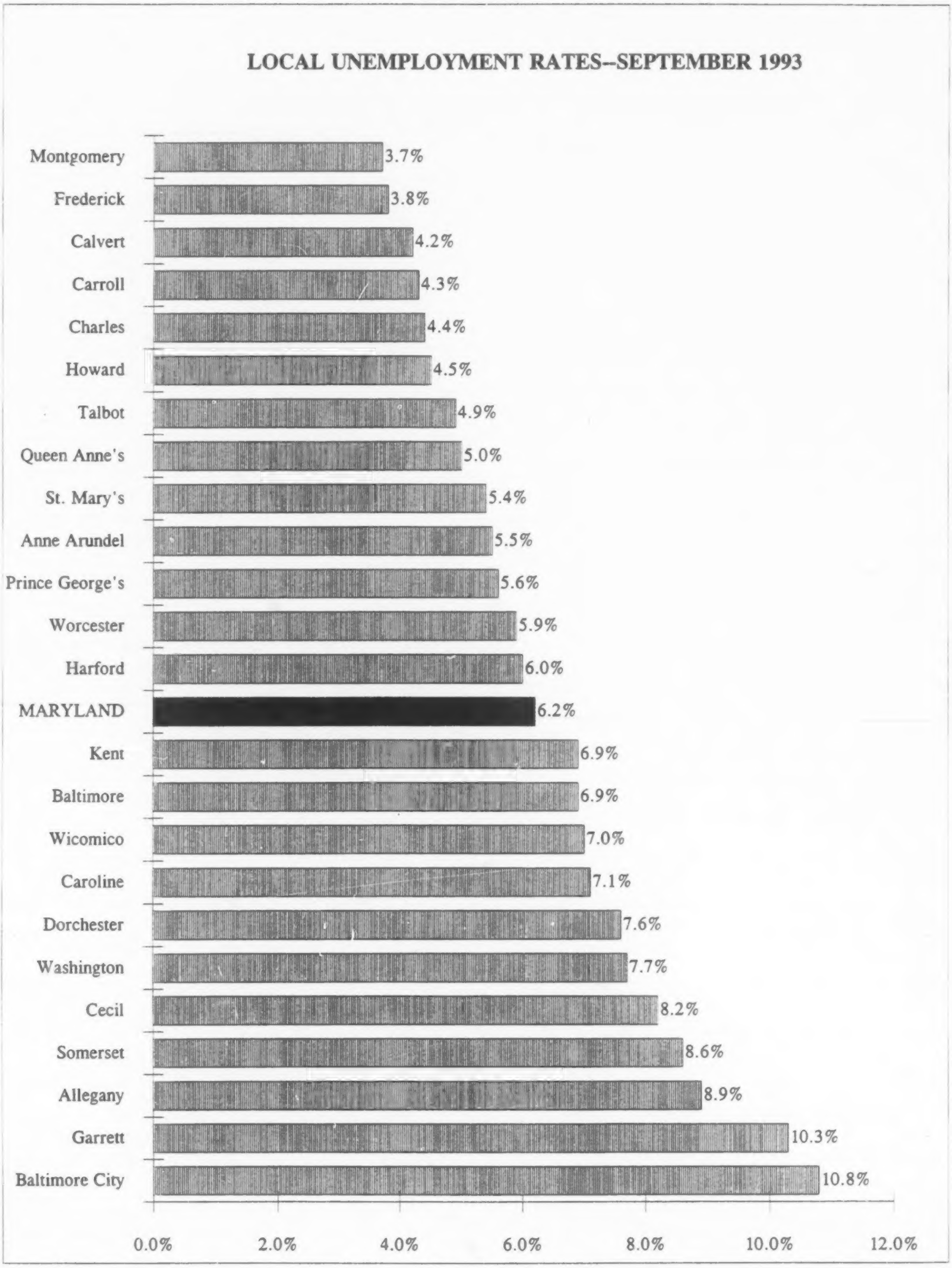
Just over three-fourths of the statewide employment gain during September was centered in the D.C. Suburban Area. Employment in the region grew by just over 19,100 persons, rising above the one million mark for the first time since August 1992. This employment gain helped to accommodate a growth in the number of jobseekers entering the regional labor market and, at the same time, to ease unemployment down by about 3,200 persons. With fewer persons on the unemployment rolls, the regional unemployment rate inched down from 4.9 percent to 4.5 percent. Locally, the largest movements were reported in Calvert and Frederick counties where jobless rates declined by a full percentage point or better to 4.2 percent and 3.8 percent, respectively. In Calvert, education recalls helped to ease unemployment down while, in Frederick, manufacturing recalls removed workers from the unemployment rolls.

WESTERN MARYLAND

Unemployment in the Western region, while remaining the highest in the state, declined by more than a full percentage point over the month to 8.4 percent. Employment in the area rose by nearly 1,600 persons to 102,807. This employment gain, which was shared by both Allegany and Washington counties, resulted in hefty jobless declines. In Allegany, about 500 fewer workers were unemployed in September, pushing the jobless rate down to 8.9 percent, while, in Washington, just 7.7 percent of the labor force were reported as unemployed, down from August's rate of 9.0 percent. In Garrett County, unemployment also fell from 11.2 percent to 10.3 percent—a decline resulting from the withdrawal of workers from the job market. During September, the region's industrial payrolls responded to recall activity in education and sporadic hiring in general merchandise stores, business, health and social services.

BALANCE OF STATE

While employment in the region declined, the withdrawal of jobseekers from the labor market absorbed this decline and helped to ease unemployment down from 7.1 percent to 6.7 percent. The region's employment reduction reflected the impact of seasonal economics in Caroline, Somerset and Worcester counties. In both Caroline and Somerset counties, layoffs in food processing, while reducing employment potential, failed to push unemployment higher. Worcester's job market, however, was visibly affected by the decline in tourism trade. Unemployment in the county began its upward trend, rising from 4.9 percent to 5.9 percent. Increases of this magnitude, however, are not unusual in this highly seasonal county. During September, seasonal declines reduced the job count in a number of industries; reductions were foremost in trade, particularly in restaurants.



LOCAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES--SEPTEMBER 1993

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION
1100 NORTH EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
SEPTEMBER 1993

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST*	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST*	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST*	SEPT.	AUG.*	SEPT.1992
MARYLAND	2,636,563	2,626,245	2,474,375	2,449,220	162,188	177,025	6.2	6.7	6.5
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,231,745	1,235,545	1,142,866	1,137,657	88,879	97,888	7.2	7.9	7.5
BALTIMORE CITY	332,576	333,678	296,650	295,297	35,926	38,381	10.8	11.5	11.0
ANNE ARUNDEL	227,883	228,645	215,455	214,473	12,428	14,172	5.5	6.2	5.5
BALTIMORE	376,107	376,987	350,326	348,729	25,781	28,258	6.9	7.5	7.2
CARROLL	67,196	67,540	64,277	63,984	2,919	3,556	4.3	5.3	5.4
HARFORD	97,933	98,378	92,019	91,599	5,914	6,779	6.0	6.9	6.6
HOWARD	112,285	112,589	107,258	106,769	5,027	5,820	4.5	5.2	4.5
QUEEN ANNE'S	17,764	17,726	16,881	16,805	883	921	5.0	5.2	5.6
D. C. AREA	1,058,844	1,042,921	1,010,758	991,630	48,086	51,291	4.5	4.9	4.9
CALVERT	29,316	29,140	28,077	27,546	1,239	1,594	4.2	5.5	5.7
CHARLES	55,690	54,955	53,267	52,259	2,423	2,696	4.4	4.9	5.4
FREDERICK	85,585	84,821	82,351	80,792	3,234	4,029	3.8	4.8	5.0
MONTGOMERY	448,603	441,074	432,080	423,903	16,523	17,171	3.7	3.9	3.8
PRINCE GEORGE'S	439,650	432,932	414,983	407,130	24,667	25,802	5.6	6.0	6.0
WESTERN MARYLAND	112,291	112,239	102,807	101,228	9,484	11,011	8.4	9.8	9.0
ALLEGANY	33,640	33,015	30,634	29,462	3,006	3,553	8.9	10.8	9.9
GARRETT	15,030	15,564	13,477	13,822	1,553	1,742	10.3	11.2	9.6
WASHINGTON	63,621	63,660	58,696	57,944	4,925	5,716	7.7	9.0	8.5
BALANCE OF STATE	233,684	235,541	217,944	218,705	15,740	16,836	6.7	7.1	7.3
CAROLINE	15,220	15,324	14,133	14,168	1,087	1,156	7.1	7.5	7.2
CECIL	39,956	39,770	36,675	36,235	3,281	3,535	8.2	8.9	8.6
DORCHESTER	17,720	17,611	16,375	16,107	1,345	1,504	7.6	8.5	9.5
KENT	10,432	10,099	9,709	9,401	723	698	6.9	6.9	7.0
ST. MARY'S	48,576	48,463	45,941	45,588	2,635	2,875	5.4	5.9	6.1
SOMERSET	13,584	13,988	12,421	12,720	1,163	1,268	8.6	9.1	7.9
TALBOT	18,320	18,179	17,423	17,205	897	974	4.9	5.4	5.7
WICOMICO	43,738	42,588	40,667	39,221	3,071	3,367	7.0	7.9	8.0
WORCESTER	26,138	29,519	24,600	28,060	1,538	1,459	5.9	4.9	6.1
UNITED STATES**	127,858,000	129,472,000	119,730,000	121,002,000	8,128,000	8,470,000	6.4	6.5	7.2

*Estimates for the state are revised.

**Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs. All data are not seasonally adjusted.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS BY PLACE OF WORK

Maryland's industrial payrolls, pulled down by seasonal declines in August, headed back up in September, led almost exclusively by recall activity at educational facilities. The reopening of schools uplifted employment in both the government and transportation sectors. Gains in these two industries helped to override seasonal losses in the remaining sectors and yielded an overall industry increase of 10,100 jobs over the month.

The government sector was the seasonal engine of September's upturn, producing nearly 18,000 jobs over the month. The public sector, while rising overall, got caught up in its own balancing act. At the federal level, employment declined by 800 jobs, with cuts in defense accounting for about three-fourths of the drop. The visibility of these layoffs and other reductions in state and local run summer youth and outdoor maintenance programs was, however, obscured by recalls in education as noncontractual staff returned to their jobs and work study programs resumed.

Education recalls also had a spin-off effect on the transportation industry where about 1,900 jobs were added during September. While trucking and water transportation reported slight upturns, "other" transportation, the component which includes companies providing school bus services, was the central source of activity over the month.

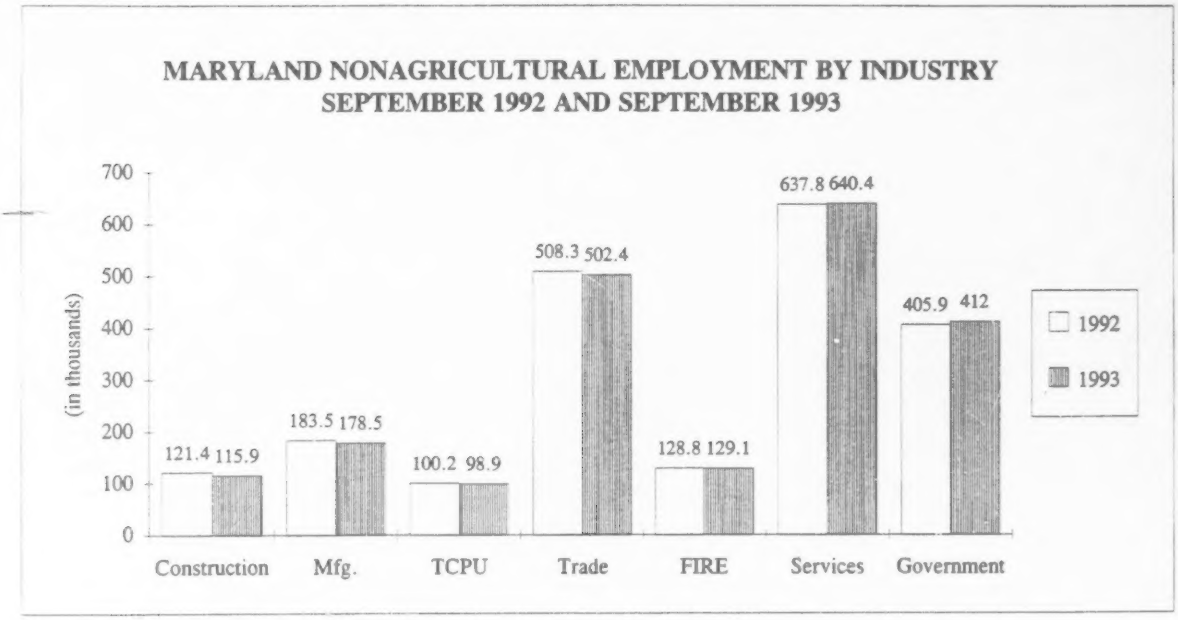
The construction industry took a seasonal hit during September, losing about 2,100 jobs. Declining employment in the construction trades is, however, the norm for this time of year. Employment among heavy trade contractors held steady, making general building and special trade contractors the monthly losers. Special trade contractors posted the largest drop, with about three out of every four jobs lost centered in this individual industry group. On a regional basis, companies in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area assumed a large portion of the statewide decline.

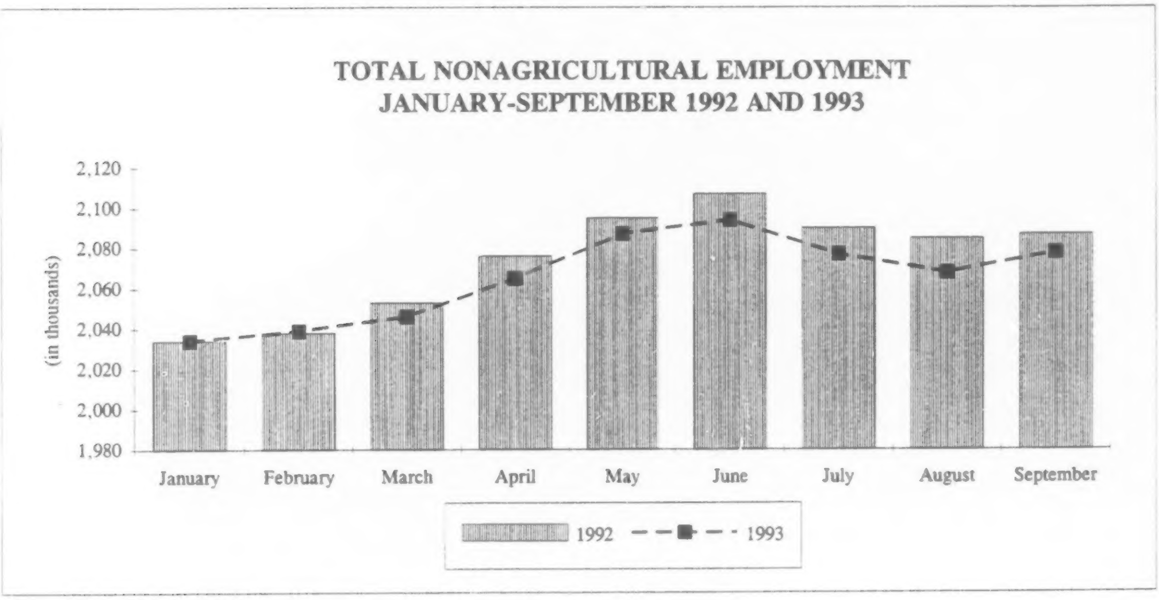
The finance, insurance and real estate sector reported about 900 fewer jobs in September, with reductions occurring across the board. Even with this decline, this combined industry group is one of only three industries with an employment level above its year ago figure. During September, the insurance industry reported the largest drop—its first decline since February 1993.

In both the trade and services industries, the summer employment continued to dissipate, lowering industry totals by 3,500 jobs and 2,200 jobs, respectively. In trade, the decline was confined to retail establishments where seasonal layoffs lowered employment at restaurants and to a lesser degree at building material, food and apparel stores. Several of the services industries lowered their employment after peak summer months. Amusements and membership organizations, reporting almost comparable declines, were the biggest losers, followed by hotels and agricultural services. The deficit created by layoffs in these industries was cut somewhat by recall activity at private colleges and universities and hiring in business services.

The downward movement in the manufacturing industry during September reflected both seasonal economics and a general weakness in the industry. Employers in this sector scaled back their payrolls by about 700 jobs. The largest drop, reflecting a seasonal reduction, occurred in food processing. Transportation equipment also declined, a drop reflecting the permanent layoff of 250+ workers at one single facility. These and some smaller losses in printing, chemicals and electronic equipment were tempered somewhat by recalls and hiring in industrial machinery and stone, chemicals and fabricated metals manufacturing.

Concurrent with the overall decline in manufacturing, workweeks were shortened by 0.2 of an hour to 41.0 hours. This reduction, however, failed to lower weekly paychecks due to an increase in hourly payrates from $12.74 to $12.96. Production workers in durable goods industries, unaffected by a scheduling cutback, continued to work 42.5 hours, earning a weekly salary of $584.38 in September, up from $580.98. In nondurable goods, five of the six reporting industries had workweek reductions, resulting in a 0.7 of an hour decline in the nondurables workweek. Although working fewer hours, production workers in nondurable industries also earned more due to a 2.6 percent hike in hourly rate.


MARYLAND NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
SEPTEMBER 1992 AND SEPTEMBER 1993


TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1992 AND 1993

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

MARYLAND
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
SEPTEMBER 1993

Industry	Sept. 1993	August** 1993	Sept. 1992	Percent Change Sept. 1992- Sept. 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	2,078.4	2,068.3	2,087.1	-0.4
Goods Producing	295.6	298.4	306.1	-3.4
Mining	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0
Construction	115.9	118.0	121.4	-4.5
Heavy Construction	14.8	14.8	14.6	1.4
Manufacturing	178.5	179.2	183.5	-2.7
Durable Goods	86.2	86.1	90.5	-4.8
Lumber & Wood Products	3.3	3.4	3.4	-2.9
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	6.6	6.5	6.6	0.0
Concrete, Gypsum, Plaster	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0
Other Stone, Clay, & Glass	2.4	2.3	2.4	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.2	8.2	9.2	-10.9
Blast Furnaces	6.7	6.7	7.6	-11.8
Fabricated Metal Products	8.5	8.4	8.6	-1.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	3.3	3.3	3.4	-2.9
Other Fabricated Metal Products (Inc.342,343,345-349)	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0
Industrial Machinery	14.9	14.6	14.8	0.7
Refrigeration & Service Machinery	2.2	1.9	1.8	22.2
Other Industrial Machinery & Equipment (Inc. 352-357)	8.8	8.8	8.9	-1.1
Electronic Equipment	12.2	12.3	12.8	-4.7
Communications Equipment	4.6	4.6	4.5	2.2
Electronic Component	2.8	2.9	3.1	-9.7
Other Electronic Equipment	4.8	4.8	5.2	-7.7
Transportation Equipment	10.3	10.7	11.8	-12.7
Motor Vehicles	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.3
Other Transportation (Inc. 372-375,379)	3.1	3.4	4.1	-24.4
Instruments & Related	17.3	17.3	18.3	-5.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2.0	1.9	2.1	-4.8
Nondurable Goods	92.3	93.1	93.0	-0.8
Food & Kindred Products	22.9	23.5	23.6	-3.0
Meat Products	5.0	5.1	5.8	-13.8
Beverages	4.1	4.2	3.9	5.1
Other Food & Kindred (Inc. 202-207)	9.1	9.4	9.1	0.0
Textile Mill, Apparel	9.0	9.0	8.9	1.1
Paper & Allied Products	9.0	9.0	9.1	-1.1
Printing & Publishing	26.6	26.8	26.6	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	13.8	13.9	13.9	-0.7
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	8.4	8.3	8.5	-1.2

Industry	Sept. 1993	August** 1993	Sept. 1992	Percent Change Sept. 1992- Sept. 1993
Service Producing	1,782.8	1,769.9	1,781.0	0.1
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	98.9	97.2	100.2	-1.3
Transportation	55.6	53.7	56.4	-1.4
Railroad Transportation	3.6	3.6	3.7	-2.7
Trucking & Warehousing	27.2	27.1	28.4	-4.2
Communications & Utilities	43.3	43.5	43.8	-1.1
Communications	26.9	27.0	27.5	-2.2
Electric, Gas, Sanitary	16.4	16.5	16.3	0.6
Trade	502.4	505.9	508.3	-1.2
Wholesale Trade	99.9	99.9	104.0	-3.9
Retail Trade	402.5	406.0	404.3	-0.4
Building Materials, Garden Supplies	18.4	18.8	17.4	5.7
General Merchandise Stores	40.3	40.3	40.1	0.5
Food Stores	64.8	65.0	64.6	0.3
Eating & Drinking Places	136.0	138.5	135.5	0.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	129.1	130.0	128.8	0.2
Finance	58.7	59.0	57.5	2.1
Depository Institutions	40.4	40.6	40.0	1.0
Commercial Banks	26.7	26.8	26.7	0.0
Insurance	37.0	37.4	37.2	-0.5
Insurance Carriers	24.6	24.9	24.7	-0.4
Real Estate	33.4	33.6	34.1	-2.1
Services	640.4	642.6	637.8	0.4
Business Services	133.4	132.3	132.9	0.4
Health Services	174.4	174.6	170.6	2.2
Hospitals	81.4	81.5	80.5	1.1
Legal Services	15.5	15.6	15.7	-1.3
Educational Services	36.6	32.9	35.8	2.2
Private Colleges, Universities	20.1	18.8	19.8	1.5
Total Government	412.0	394.2	405.9	1.5
Total Federal Government	134.3	135.1	135.0	-0.5
Department of Defense	41.8	42.4	42.6	-1.9
Other Federal Government	92.5	92.7	92.4	0.1
Total State & Local Government	277.7	259.1	270.9	2.5
Total State Government	92.4	89.6	89.7	3.0
State Education	32.8	29.7	29.9	9.7
Other State Government	59.6	59.9	59.8	-0.3
Total Local Government	185.3	169.5	181.2	2.3
Local Education	110.5	88.8	106.6	3.7
Other Local Government	74.8	80.7	74.6	0.3

*The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding and exclusion of some SIC's.

Data are not seasonally adjusted.

**Estimates are revised.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BY REGION--SEPTEMBER 1993

Industry	Baltimore Metropolitan Area		Maryland Portion D.C. Suburbs		Western Maryland		Balance of State	
	Sept. 1993	Aug. 1993**	Sept. 1993	Aug. 1993**	Sept. 1993	Aug. 1993**	Sept. 1993	Aug. 1993**
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,076.3	1,077.7	757.5	746.7	91.2	90.0	148.1	149.3
Goods Producing	162.8	164.3	82.1	83.1	20.5	20.6	29.8	30.2
Mining	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2
Construction	54.7	55.6	48.9	49.7	4.5	4.5	7.7	7.8
Manufacturing	107.9	108.5	33.0	33.2	15.3	15.4	21.9	22.2
Durable Goods	54.8	54.8	16.0	16.1	6.7	6.7	8.3	8.3
Nondurable Goods	53.1	53.7	17.0	17.1	8.6	8.7	13.6	13.9
Service Producing	913.5	913.4	675.4	663.6	70.7	69.4	118.3	119.1
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	53.7	52.8	31.2	31.0	5.0	5.0	8.6	8.4
Trade	250.3	250.4	186.7	187.0	24.3	24.2	40.0	42.6
Wholesale Trade	60.8	60.7	29.3	29.6	4.8	4.8	5.9	6.0
Retail Trade	189.5	189.7	157.4	157.4	19.5	19.4	34.1	36.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	73.3	73.6	46.2	46.1	3.2	3.2	5.2	5.6
Services	333.6	334.6	246.7	246.0	22.9	22.8	36.8	37.2
Total Government	202.6	202.0	164.6	153.5	15.3	14.2	27.7	25.3
Federal	48.7	49.0	74.0	75.0	1.7	1.8	7.1	7.2
State	64.6	64.6	16.5	16.4	4.7	4.3	5.7	4.9
Local	89.3	88.4	74.1	62.1	8.9	8.1	14.9	13.2

*The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Estimates are revised.

Selected data below the major industry level is available upon request. Estimates are also available for Baltimore City.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
SEPTEMBER 1993

Industry	Average Weekly Hours		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings	
	Sept. 1993	August 1993	Sept. 1993	August 1993	Sept. 1993	August 1993
MARYLAND						
Manufacturing	41.0	41.2	$531.36	$524.89	$12.96	$12.74
Durable Goods	42.5	42.5	584.38	580.98	13.75	13.67
Lumber and Wood Products	39.0	39.4	356.85	356.57	9.15	9.05
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	43.5	45.5	524.61	553.28	12.06	12.16
Primary Metal Industries	45.9	45.2	815.64	801.40	17.77	17.73
Fabricated Metals	42.7	42.6	489.77	482.23	11.47	11.32
Industrial Machinery	42.3	45.0	595.58	637.20	14.08	14.16
Electronic Equipment	41.7	41.4	491.64	490.59	11.79	11.85
Transportation Equipment	44.2	40.1	750.96	674.88	16.99	16.83
Instruments and Related Products	40.6	40.0	578.55	566.00	14.25	14.15
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	38.4	40.0	393.60	400.00	10.25	10.00
Nondurable Goods	39.9	40.2	491.17	482.40	12.31	12.00
Food and Kindred Products	41.1	41.7	469.36	469.96	11.42	11.27
Textile Mill, Apparel	36.5	35.7	294.56	278.82	8.07	7.81
Paper and Allied Products	39.5	41.9	553.00	538.83	14.00	12.86
Printing and Publishing	38.5	37.3	564.03	537.12	14.65	14.40
Chemicals and Allied Products	42.1	42.5	568.35	559.30	13.50	13.16
Rubber and Plastic Products	41.0	42.2	442.80	451.54	10.80	10.70
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA						
Manufacturing	41.1	41.4	$562.66	$555.59	$13.69	$13.42
Durable Goods -	42.5	42.5	627.30	621.35	14.76	14.62
Nondurable Goods	39.9	40.5	507.53	500.58	12.72	12.36

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992
Initial Claims	17,550	14,922	25,087
Weeks Claimed	163,557	202,356	218,784
First Payments	6,382	10,145	8,046
Final Payments	1,228	1,177	1,808
Weeks Paid	128,127	163,089	173,331
Net Benefit Amount	$23,218,969	$29,637,755	$31,433,477
Average Check Amount	$181.22	$181.73	$181.35

Following a sharp decline in August, initial claims filings headed back up in September, advancing by just over 2,600, or by about 17.0 percent, to 17,550. September's gain was due, in part, to the fact that the statistics are based on a five week filing period compared to August's base of four weeks. Filing activity rose across the four regions. In each region except the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, it seemed as if one office, in particular, posted a significant increase in filing activity. In the D.C. Area, almost two-thirds of the regional upturn centered in Prince George's County where layoffs in business services, construction and wholesale trade fueled the increase. Western Maryland's upturn resulted largely from temporary layoffs in Garrett County's manufacturing industry while, in the Balance of State Area, seasonal filings at the Snow Hill office pushed up the regional total.

While initial counts were higher, the number of both weeks claimed and weeks paid declined over the month. A drop of about 19.0 percent in the number of weeks claimed reduced September's count to a 1993 low of 163,557. Just over 78.0 percent of all weeks filed for resulted in compensation. Of the 128,127 weeks paid during September, 5.0 percent represented first payments and final payments, at 1,228, accounted for about 1.0 percent of all compensated weeks. Benefit exhaustions, while rising slightly over the month, were more than 30.0 percent below year ago figures and the second lowest to date in 1993.

For those claimants receiving benefits during September, weekly checks averaged $181.22, only slightly lower than last month's entitlement. With about 35,000 fewer weeks paid in September, the monthly outlay from the UI Trust Fund was reduced by about $6.4 million to an estimated $23.2 million.

REGIONAL INDICATORS
SEPTEMBER 1993

	BMA	DC Suburbs	Western Maryland	Balance of State
Initial Claims	8,894	4,588	1,890	2,107
Weeks Claimed	84,752	36,826	10,381	11,634
First Payments	3,427	1,499	401	514
Final Payments	691	259	36	89
Weeks Paid	69,085	30,036	8,651	9,340
Net Benefit Amount	$12,445,188	$5,703,357	$1,420,086	$1,496,761
Average Check Amount	$180.14	$189.88	$164.15	$160.25

Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development
Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information
1100 North Eutaw Street
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Baltimore, Maryland 21201

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Maryland Monthly Labor Review

OCTOBER, 1993

Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development
Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

William Donald Schaefer, Governor
Mark L. Wasserman, Secretary

LABOR FORCE DEVELOPMENTS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

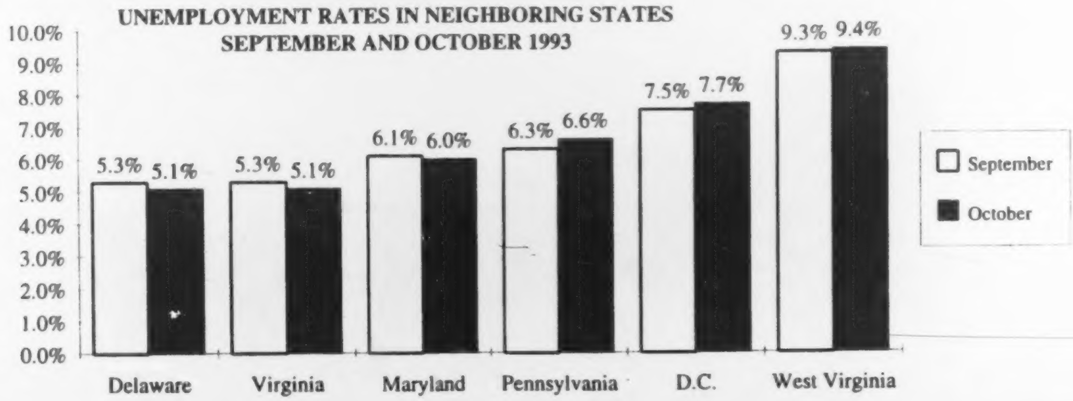
Maryland's unemployment rate maintained its downward trend in October, falling for the second consecutive month, as the labor market continued to benefit from the "back to school" movement. Rising employment helped to drop the statewide jobless rate down a notch to 6.0 percent in October. Last October, a slightly higher rate of 6.2 percent was reported. Nationally, the jobless rate also ebbed slightly, from 6.4 percent to 6.3 percent.

During October, both the labor force and employment levels rose to record highs for the month. Just over 6,100 persons entered the labor market, elevating the total jobseeker count to 2,642,328. Employment, expanding at a slightly higher rate, advanced by 9,830 to 2,484,204. This gain helped to lighten the unemployment rolls by almost 3,700 persons and reduce the jobless count to 158,124 in October—its lowest level in the past five months.

While unemployment normally declines during October, the withdrawal of workers from the job market is commonly the driving force behind this reduction. This year's movement, however, resulted from expansion—a pattern unmatched since 1988. While much of this expansion can be tied to workers returning to their jobs in the school system, other areas of hiring also contributed to the employment potential during October. Temporary help agencies provided jobseekers with an ample source of opportunities.

	October 1993	September 1993	October 1992	September 1992
(Data not seasonally adjusted)				
Civilian Labor Force	2,642,328	2,636,184	2,608,995	2,642,260
Total Employment	2,484,204	2,474,375	2,447,858	2,469,990
Total Unemployment	158,124	161,809	161,137	172,270
Unemployment Rate	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.5
National Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.4	6.8	7.2

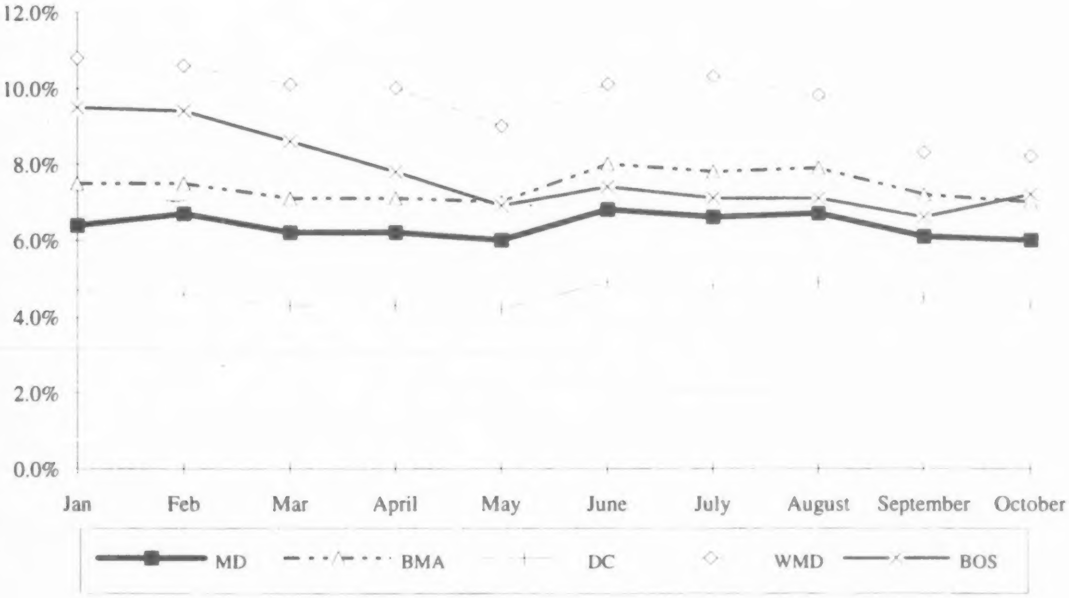
During October, unemployment trends across the region were mixed, with jobless rates rising in D.C., Pennsylvania, and West Virginia and falling in the remaining three states. Jobless rates in Delaware and Virginia continued to run neck and neck, each falling by 0.2 percentage points to 5.1 percent in October.



TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - MARYLAND AND REGIONS

	OCTOBER 1993		SEPTEMBER 1993	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
MARYLAND	158,124	6.0	161,809	6.1
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	86,192	7.0	89,404	7.2
MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS	46,119	4.3	47,663	4.5
WESTERN MARYLAND	9,254	8.2	9,343	8.3
BALANCE OF STATE	16,558	7.2	15,401	6.6

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
JANUARY-OCTOBER 1993



REGIONAL ECONOMICS

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

With about 3,200 fewer persons counted among the unemployed, the jobless rate in the region moved down from 7.2 percent in September to 7.0 percent in October. Unemployment rates were lower throughout the region with the exception of Harford County where employment growth was canceled out by a much higher labor force gain, causing the jobless rate to inch up slightly from 6.0 percent to 6.1 percent. Baltimore City's rate, while holding in the double-digits, dropped by the largest margin. In the City, seasonal workers continued to exit the job market, reducing the pool of jobless workers by just over 1,500 persons and dropping the unemployment from 10.9 percent to 10.4 percent. The BMA's industrial payrolls reacted similarly to those statewide in that seasonal layoffs reduced job counts in a number of private sector industries while, in the public sector, education recalls elevated payrolls.

MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS

In the suburban region, employment moved up by 8,158 persons during October, helping to ease the jobless rate down from 4.5 percent to 4.3 percent. Last year, while both the labor force and employment levels in the region were substantially lower, the jobless count was about 1,000 higher and the rate stood at 4.7 percent. Locally, labor market conditions were relatively low key over the month. The largest movement occurred in Prince George's County where employment advanced to a 1993 high, pushing the jobless rate down from 5.6 percent to 5.3 percent. Jobseekers in the region benefited from recall activity in education and sporadic hiring in the trade, transportation and finance industries.

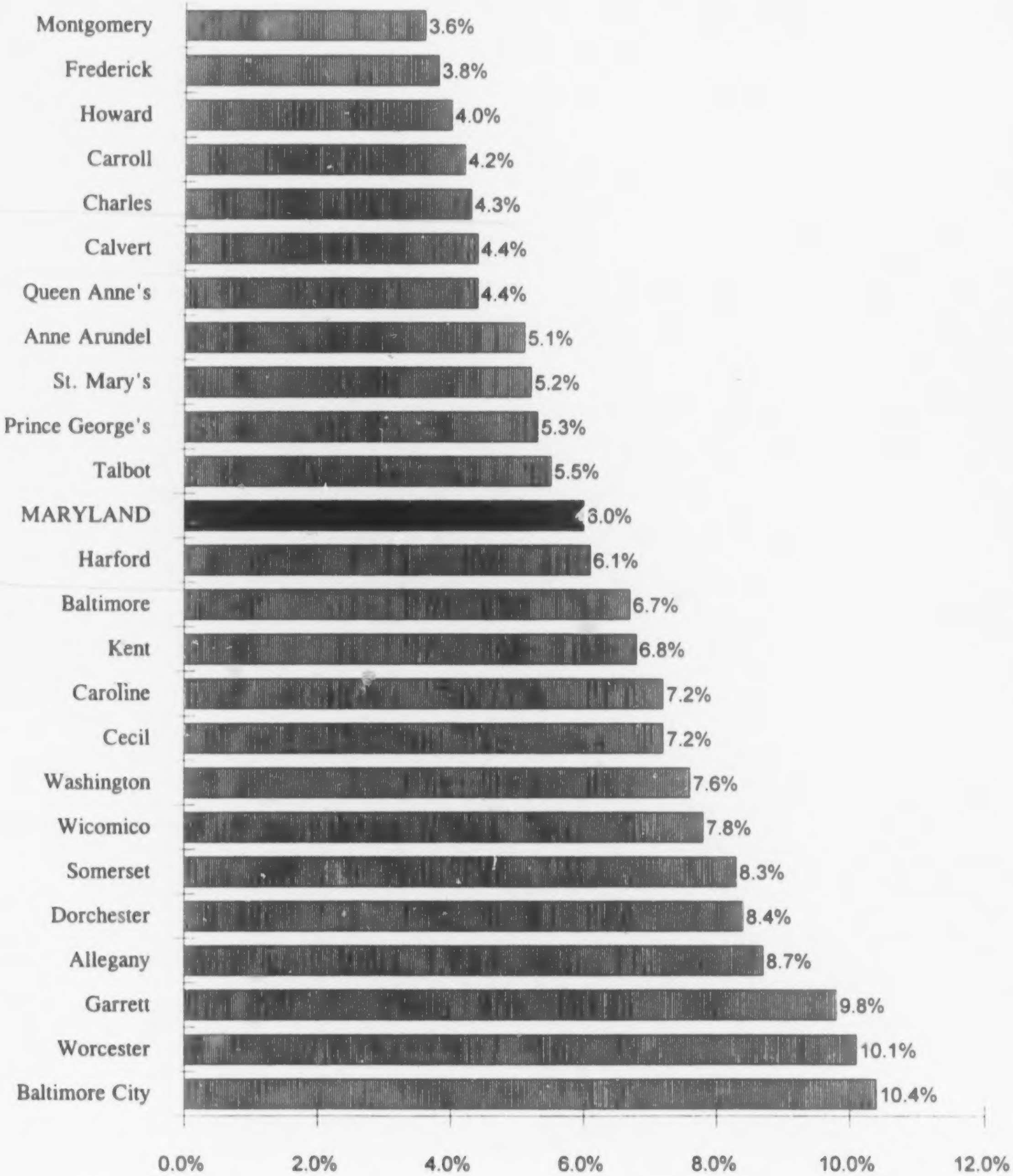
WESTERN MARYLAND

In the tri-county western region, employment advanced by just over 425 persons, a gain which helped to accommodate expansion in the labor force and, at the same time, to cut the number of workers on the unemployment rolls and lower the jobless rate for the third consecutive month. The region's jobless rate, while remaining the highest statewide at 8.2 percent, is currently at its lowest level in two full years. In both Allegany and Washington counties, rising employment was the primary factor responsible for jobless reductions, while, in Garrett, the downward movement in the unemployment rate was effected by a slight shrinkage in the pool of available jobseekers. Unemployment in Garrett, while inching down to 9.8 percent, is almost a full percentage point above its year ago average. At the regional level, about 900 jobs were restored in education during October. This gain, which was supplemented by hiring in construction and business services, helped to uplift industrial payrolls over the month.

BALANCE OF STATE

Seasonal employment declines diminished the regional job market, adding more than 1,100 persons to the unemployment count and raising the jobless rate by 0.6 percentage points to 7.2 percent in October. Locally, unemployment trends were mixed. In a number of counties, seasonal layoffs in food processing industries, a normal occurrence during this time of year, pushed unemployment rates higher. In Dorchester, the permanent layoff of about 100 workers at a manufacturing facility also added to the county's unemployment burden. In Worcester County, the seasonal surge in joblessness continued. While many of the recently unemployed workers from the tourism-related trade and services industries exited the job market, those remaining in the labor market caused the unemployment rate to escalate by more than 4.0 percentage points to a regional high of 10.1 percent in October.

LOCAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES--OCTOBER 1993



MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION
1100 NORTH EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
OCTOBER 1993

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	OCTOBER	SEPTEMBER*	OCTOBER	SEPTEMBER*	OCTOBER	SEPTEMBER*	OCT.	SEPT.*	OCT.1992
MARYLAND	2,642,328	2,636,184	2,484,204	2,474,375	158,124	161,809	6.0	6.1	6.2
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,238,667	1,237,484	1,152,475	1,148,080	86,192	89,404	7.0	7.2	6.8
BALTIMORE CITY	333,936	334,309	299,144	298,003	34,792	36,306	10.4	10.9	9.9
ANNE ARUNDEL	228,982	228,831	217,267	216,438	11,715	12,393	5.1	5.4	5.0
BALTIMORE	378,730	377,917	353,272	351,924	25,458	25,993	6.7	6.9	6.5
CARROLL	67,628	67,542	64,817	64,570	2,811	2,972	4.2	4.4	4.6
HARFORD	98,868	98,373	92,792	92,439	6,076	5,934	6.1	6.0	7.1
HOWARD	112,717	112,696	108,160	107,747	4,557	4,949	4.0	4.4	3.8
QUEEN ANNE'S	17,807	17,814	17,023	16,958	784	856	4.4	4.8	4.9
D. C. AREA	1,060,375	1,053,761	1,014,256	1,006,098	46,119	47,663	4.3	4.5	4.7
CALVERT	29,461	29,207	28,175	27,948	1,286	1,259	4.4	4.3	5.6
CHARLES	55,831	55,409	53,451	53,021	2,380	2,388	4.3	4.3	5.2
FREDERICK	85,882	85,193	82,636	81,971	3,246	3,222	3.8	3.8	4.7
MONTGOMERY	449,557	446,338	433,575	430,088	15,982	16,250	3.6	3.6	3.7
PRINCE GEORGE'S	439,644	437,614	416,419	413,070	23,225	24,544	5.3	5.6	5.7
WESTERN MARYLAND	112,431	112,091	103,177	102,748	9,254	9,343	8.2	8.3	8.7
ALLEGANY	33,711	33,577	30,780	30,599	2,931	2,978	8.7	8.9	9.4
GARRETT	14,812	14,944	13,357	13,470	1,455	1,474	9.8	9.9	8.9
WASHINGTON	63,908	63,570	59,040	58,679	4,868	4,891	7.6	7.7	8.2
BALANCE OF STATE	230,853	232,849	214,295	217,448	16,558	15,401	7.2	6.6	7.6
CAROLINE	15,188	15,170	14,089	14,096	1,099	1,074	7.2	7.1	6.5
CECIL	39,755	39,555	36,892	36,601	2,863	2,954	7.2	7.5	10.5
DORCHESTER	17,809	17,690	16,306	16,334	1,503	1,356	8.4	7.7	8.4
KENT	10,276	10,405	9,573	9,683	703	722	6.8	6.9	6.9
ST. MARY'S	48,893	48,443	46,373	45,845	2,520	2,598	5.2	5.4	5.5
SOMERSET	13,558	13,565	12,436	12,400	1,122	1,165	8.3	8.6	6.9
TALBOT	18,494	18,282	17,483	17,381	1,011	901	5.5	4.9	5.2
WICOMICO	44,240	43,643	40,798	40,569	3,442	3,074	7.8	7.0	7.6
WORCESTER	22,640	26,096	20,345	24,539	2,295	1,557	10.1	6.0	9.6
UNITED STATES**	128,547,000	127,858,000	120,446,000	119,730,000	8,101,000	8,128,000	6.3	6.4	6.8

*Estimates for the state are revised.
**Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs. All data are not seasonally adjusted.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS BY PLACE OF WORK

October's industry movements, for the most part, followed normal patterns, with expansion in education offsetting fall cutbacks in a number of seasonal industries. Public education alone added nearly 11,000 jobs as schools, from elementary to post-secondary, continued to call back employees to round out their staffing for the new school year. The contribution made by education, however, was almost halved by seasonal reductions in the private sector. The net result was the addition of about 5,600 jobs to Maryland payrolls during October.

At the major industry level, employment reductions were the norm in all industries with the exception of transportation and services. In the transportation sector, hiring during October elevated industry payrolls by about 200 jobs. Within the industry, employment patterns were mixed. While upturns were reported in trucking and transportation services, the benefit of these gains was not fully realized due to a reduction of about 300 jobs in water transportation.

The services industry, which normally loses jobs during October, turned in an unexpected performance, adding about 1,500 jobs over the month. While seasonal cutbacks were reported in agricultural services, hotels and amusements, the impact of these declines was downplayed by hiring in other areas. Employment in educational services continued to rise in October as private colleges and universities recalled workers for the fall semester. These gains were complemented by hiring in health services, legal services and at engineering and management firms. The real standout in terms of hiring, however, was business services where demand at temporary help agencies uplifted the industry profile.

The trade industry was the largest contributor on the debit side during October, reporting about 4,600 fewer jobs. The retail component reported the largest losses, with reductions at restaurants outpacing all other trade industries. Over a third of the statewide drop in eating and drinking establishments was centered in the Eastern Shore Area as businesses continued to downsize in response to the drop off in tourist activity. The overall reduction in the trade sector was diminished somewhat by hiring in general merchandise, furniture and food stores.

Elsewhere in the private sector, the job count in the construction trades fell for the second consecutive month, dropping by about 1,300 jobs. Reductions in construction normally occur this time of year since few new projects are initiated because of the approach of cooler weather. October's decline resulted from reported layoffs among general building and special trade contractors.

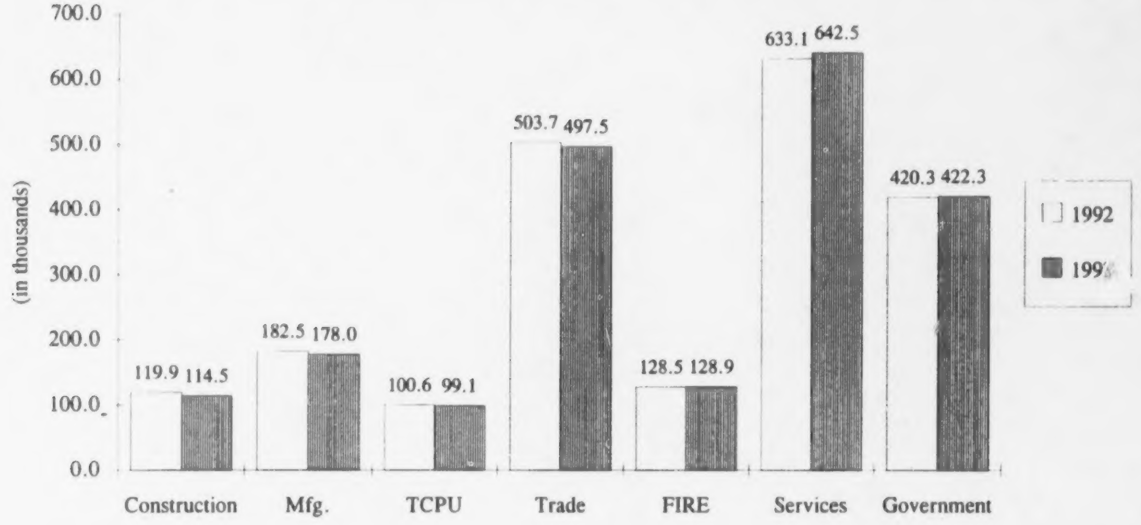
Employment in finance, insurance and real estate dipped by about 300 jobs over the month. While the finance industry continued to add jobs to accommodate the flurry of activity generated by "mortgage refinancing," seasonal layoffs in both the insurance and real estate industries dragged the sector down.

Total manufacturing employment was little changed between September and October as gains nearly offset losses. The most significant movement occurred in food processing where jobs declined by about 400 as seafood and vegetable processing plants began to wind down seasonally. The drop in food processing and some lesser declines elsewhere were, however, scaled back by increases reported in transportation equipment, primary metals, textiles and rubber products.

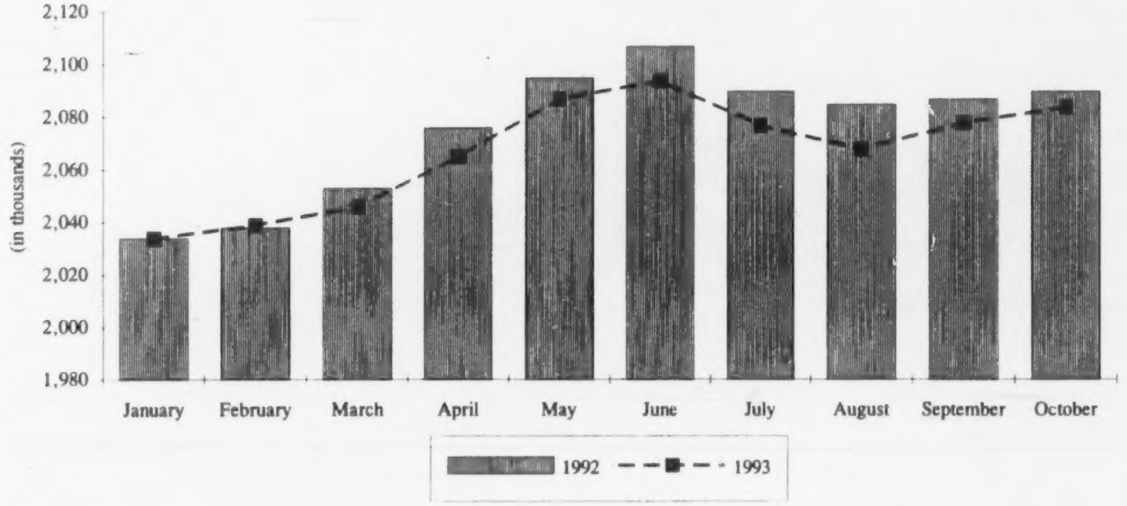
Topside employment in manufacturing did ultimately drop by 200 jobs, however, employers in the industry were able to maintain production schedules by lengthening workweeks by 0.5 of an hour to 41.7 hours in October. This workweek extension helped to raise weekly paychecks by just over $4.00 to $539.60 in spite of a slight drop in hourly payrates.

In durable goods, the workweek held at 42.6 in October while, in nondurable goods, the addition of overtime hours in a number of reporting industries raised the overall workweek by almost a full hour to 40.9 hours. While the workweek in durable goods was maintained, production workers saw their weekly paychecks rise by 8.7 percent due to an hourly pay increase of $0.15. Workers in nondurable goods also received higher weekly paychecks with a lengthening of the workweek compensating for a drop of 1.3 percent in hourly rates.

MARYLAND NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
OCTOBER 1992 AND OCTOBER 1993



TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
JANUARY-OCTOBER 1992 AND 1993



NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

MARYLAND
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
OCTOBER 1993

Industry	Oct. 1993	Sept.** 1993	Oct. 1992	Percent Change Oct. 1992- Oct. 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	2,084.0	2,078.4	2,089.8	-0.3
Goods Producing	293.7	295.2	303.6	-3.3
Mining	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0
Construction	114.5	115.8	119.9	-4.5
Heavy Construction	14.8	14.8	14.7	0.7
Manufacturing	178.0	178.2	182.5	-2.5
Durable Goods	86.1	86.1	89.9	-4.2
Lumber & Wood Products	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	6.5	6.6	6.6	-1.5
Concrete, Gypsum, Plaster	4.1	4.2	4.2	-2.4
Other Stone, Clay, & Glass	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.2	9.0	-7.8
Blast Furnaces	6.7	6.7	7.4	-9.5
Fabricated Metal Products	8.4	8.5	8.5	-1.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	3.2	3.3	3.3	-3.0
Other Fabricated Metal Products (Inc.342,343,345-349)	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0
Industrial Machinery	14.9	14.9	14.8	0.7
Refrigeration & Service Machinery	2.3	2.2	1.9	21.1
Other Industrial Machinery & Equipment (Inc. 352-357)	8.7	8.8	8.9	-2.2
Electronic Equipment	12.1	12.1	12.8	-5.5
Communications Equipment	4.6	4.6	4.5	2.2
Electronic Component	2.8	2.8	3.1	-9.7
Other Electronic Equipment	4.7	4.7	5.2	-9.6
Transportation Equipment	10.5	10.4	11.7	-10.3
Motor Vehicles	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.3
Other Transportation (Inc. 372-375,379)	3.2	3.2	4.1	-22.0
Instruments & Related	17.2	17.2	18.2	-5.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2.0	2.0	2.1	-4.8
Nondurable Goods	91.9	92.1	92.6	-0.8
Food & Kindred Products	22.5	22.9	23.3	-3.4
Meat Products	5.1	5.2	5.7	-10.5
Beverages	3.9	4.0	3.9	0.0
Other Food & Kindred (Inc. 202-207)	8.7	9.0	8.8	-1.1
Textile Mill, Apparel	9.1	9.0	9.0	1.1
Paper & Allied Products	8.8	8.9	9.0	-2.2
Printing & Publishing	26.7	26.6	26.6	0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	13.8	13.8	13.8	0.0
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	8.4	8.3	8.5	-1.2

Industry	Oct. 1993	Sept.** 1993	Oct. 1992	Percent Change Oct. 1992- Oct. 1993
Service Producing	1,790.3	1,783.2	1,786.2	0.2
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	99.1	99.0	100.6	-1.5
Transportation	55.9	55.7	56.7	-1.4
Railroad Transportation	3.6	3.6	3.7	-2.7
Trucking & Warehousing	27.4	27.3	28.4	-3.5
Communications & Utilities	43.2	43.3	43.9	-1.6
Communications	26.8	26.9	27.5	-2.5
Electric, Gas, Sanitary	16.4	16.4	16.4	0.0
Trade	497.5	502.1	503.7	-1.2
Wholesale Trade	99.7	100.0	103.7	-3.9
Retail Trade	397.8	402.1	400.0	-0.5
Building Materials, Garden Supplies	18.3	18.4	17.4	5.2
General Merchandise Stores	40.6	40.3	40.5	0.2
Food Stores	64.8	64.4	64.7	0.2
Eating & Drinking Places	130.3	136.0	130.1	0.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	128.9	129.2	128.5	0.3
Finance	59.3	58.8	57.6	3.0
Depository Institutions	40.6	40.5	40.1	1.2
Commercial Banks	26.6	26.8	26.8	-0.7
Insurance	36.7	37.0	37.1	-1.1
Insurance Carriers	24.5	24.6	24.6	-0.4
Real Estate	32.9	33.4	33.8	-2.7
Services	642.5	641.0	633.1	1.5
Business Services	134.5	133.4	131.0	2.7
Health Services	174.9	174.3	171.3	2.1
Hospitals	81.4	81.3	80.5	1.1
Legal Services	15.6	15.5	15.7	-0.6
Educational Services	39.2	36.5	38.3	2.3
Private Colleges, Universities	22.3	20.1	21.6	3.2
Total Government	422.3	411.9	420.3	0.5
Total Federal Government	134.2	134.3	134.8	-0.4
Department of Defense	41.8	41.8	42.9	-2.6
Other Federal Government	92.4	92.5	91.9	0.5
Total State & Local Government	288.1	277.6	285.5	0.9
Total State Government	94.6	92.4	94.2	0.4
State Education	35.0	32.8	34.7	0.9
Other State Government	59.6	59.6	59.5	0.2
Total Local Government	193.5	185.2	191.3	1.2
Local Education	119.0	110.5	116.7	2.0
Other Local Government	74.5	74.7	74.6	-0.1

*The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding and exclusion of some SIC's.

Data are not seasonally adjusted.

**Estimates are revised.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BY REGION--OCTOBER 1993

Industry	Baltimore Metropolitan Area		Maryland Portion D.C. Suburbs		Western Maryland		Balance of State	
	Oct. 1993	Sept. 1993**	Oct. 1993	Sept. 1993**	Oct. 1993	Sept. 1993**	Oct. 1993	Sept. 1993**
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,087.5	1,082.2	759.6	756.6	91.6	91.2	144.3	147.8
Goods Producing	162.6	162.9	82.2	82.4	20.7	20.7	29.7	30.1
Mining	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2
Construction	54.5	54.7	48.8	49.1	4.7	4.6	7.6	7.7
Manufacturing	107.9	108.0	33.2	33.1	15.3	15.4	21.9	22.2
Durable Goods	54.7	54.8	16.1	16.1	6.7	6.7	8.2	8.2
Nondurable Goods	53.2	53.2	17.1	17.0	8.6	8.7	13.7	14.0
Service Producing	924.9	919.3	677.4	674.2	70.9	70.5	114.6	117.7
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	54.2	54.1	31.0	31.1	4.9	5.0	8.5	8.6
Trade	250.2	250.3	186.0	186.5	24.0	24.2	37.6	39.9
Wholesale Trade	60.6	60.8	29.2	29.3	4.8	4.8	6.0	6.0
Retail Trade	189.6	189.5	156.8	157.2	19.2	19.4	31.6	33.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	73.8	73.8	46.6	46.3	3.2	3.2	5.0	5.2
Services	334.3	334.3	244.9	245.8	22.6	22.7	35.4	36.3
Total Government	212.4	206.8	168.9	164.5	16.2	15.4	28.1	27.7
Federal	48.4	48.5	73.7	74.1	1.7	1.8	7.1	7.1
State	66.1	64.6	19.1	16.5	4.9	4.7	6.0	5.7
Local	97.9	93.7	76.1	73.9	9.6	8.9	15.0	14.9

*The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Estimates are revised.

Selected data below the major industry level is available upon request. Estimates are also available for Baltimore City.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
OCTOBER 1993

Industry	Average Weekly Hours		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings	
	Oct. 1993	Sept. 1993	Oct. 1993	Sept. 1993	Oct. 1993	Sept. 1993
MARYLAND						
Manufacturing	41.7	41.2	$539.60	$535.19	$12.94	$12.99
Durable Goods	42.6	42.6	590.01	584.90	13.85	13.73
Lumber and Wood Products	40.0	39.2	362.00	358.29	9.05	9.14
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	44.2	43.4	538.36	519.50	12.18	11.97
Primary Metal Industries	44.7	45.9	796.11	815.64	17.81	17.77
Fabricated Metals	42.8	42.7	499.90	492.33	11.68	11.53
Industrial Machinery	43.0	43.0	611.03	603.29	14.21	14.03
Electronic Equipment	41.8	41.7	494.08	491.23	11.82	11.78
Transportation Equipment	43.5	44.2	756.03	751.40	17.38	17.00
Instruments and Related Products	40.2	40.1	564.81	569.42	14.05	14.20
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	40.5	39.0	409.05	397.80	10.10	10.20
Nondurable Goods	40.9	40.0	499.80	495.20	12.22	12.38
Food and Kindred Products	42.2	41.0	473.91	474.37	11.23	11.57
Textile Mill, Apparel	36.5	36.7	292.37	296.90	8.01	8.09
Paper and Allied Products	42.0	38.3	588.00	545.78	14.00	14.25
Printing and Publishing	39.9	39.6	583.74	576.58	14.63	14.56
Chemicals and Allied Products	42.6	42.6	572.97	575.10	13.45	13.50
Rubber and Plastic Products	41.5	40.5	435.75	437.40	10.50	10.80
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA						
Manufacturing	41.5	41.2	$561.91	$562.79	$13.54	$13.66
Durable Goods	42.8	42.3	631.73	624.77	14.76	14.77
Nondurable Goods	40.5	40.3	503.82	510.60	12.44	12.67

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

	October 1993	September 1993	October 1992
Initial Claims	17,941	17,550	20,174
Weeks Claimed	151,855	163,557	184,728
First Payments	7,500	6,382	8,469
Final Payments	1,476	1,228	1,800
Weeks Paid	119,211	128,127	150,605
Net Benefit Amount	$21,562,597	$23,218,969	$28,895,402
Average Check Amount	$180.88	$181.22	$180.02

The level of initial filings was little changed in October, rising a mere 2.2 percent to 17,941. While relatively static statewide, regional filings showed much more activity, particularly in the highly seasonal Balance of State Area. During October, initial filings in the Shore Area rose by 46.0 percent to 3,076. Within the region, the Cambridge and Snow Hill offices, in particular, reported quite a bit more activity. In Cambridge, workers on layoff from manufacturing industries added to filings while, in Snow Hill, seasonal workers from tourist-related industries increased the monthly claimsload. These two offices, when combined, accounted for almost 90.0 percent of the regional upswing.

While initial filings rose statewide, the number of both weeks claimed and weeks paid declined over the month, each falling to their lowest level in three years. A drop of about 7.2 percent in the number of weeks claimed lowered October's count to 151,855 while an almost identical percentage decline in the number of weeks paid yielded just over 119,200 payments during the month. The decline in weekly payments reduced the outlay from the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund by about $1.6 million to $21.6 million in October.

About 6.3 percent of all payments made during October represented first payments while final payments, which rose from 1,228 to 1,476, accounted for 1.2 percent of all payments.

REGIONAL INDICATORS
OCTOBER 1993

	BMA	DC Suburbs	Western Maryland	Balance of State
Initial Claims	8,936	4,151	1,778	3,076
Weeks Claimed	78,550	34,657	8,836	12,926
First Payments	3,898	1,692	447	896
Final Payments	754	327	79	125
Weeks Paid	63,712	28,058	7,269	9,972
Net Benefit Amount	$11,448,594	$5,344,816	$1,169,787	$1,608,542
Average Check Amount	$179.69	$190.49	$160.93	$161.31

Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development
Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information
1100 North Eutaw Street
Room 601
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

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Maryland Monthly Labor Review

NOVEMBER, 1993

Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development
Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

William Donald Schaefer, Governor
Mark L. Wasserman, Secretary

LABOR FORCE DEVELOPMENTS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

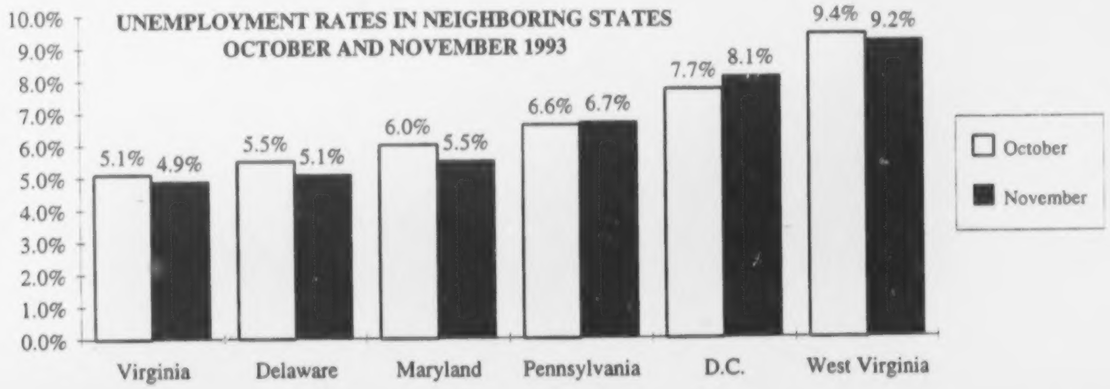
Maryland's employment level rose for the third consecutive month, causing a somewhat unexpected reduction in November's jobless rate. For the first time since 1991, Maryland's unemployment rate broke the 6.0 percent level, falling by one-half a percentage point to 5.5 percent. Nationally, a jobless decline was also reported with the rate falling by a lesser 0.2 percentage points to 6.1 percent.

During November, some 12,800 additional jobseekers found work, lifting employment to 2,495,937, an all time high for the month and the fourth highest level ever recorded. This expansion, coupled with a slight decline in the labor force, caused the number of unemployed to fall by just over 13,850 persons to 144,775. Last November, about 51,800 fewer Marylanders were employed and 6.3 percent of the labor force, or 164,555 persons, were without a job.

November's labor market movements were somewhat atypical. While employment normally rises in November, the influx of seasonal jobseekers tends to overpower employment expansion, causing joblessness to escalate. This year, however, the labor force level actually declined somewhat—a decline which may merely reflect a returning to normalcy following two months of unexpected expansion. Without the pressure exerted by additional jobseekers, the full benefit of the monthly employment gain was realized, enabling unemployment to subside.

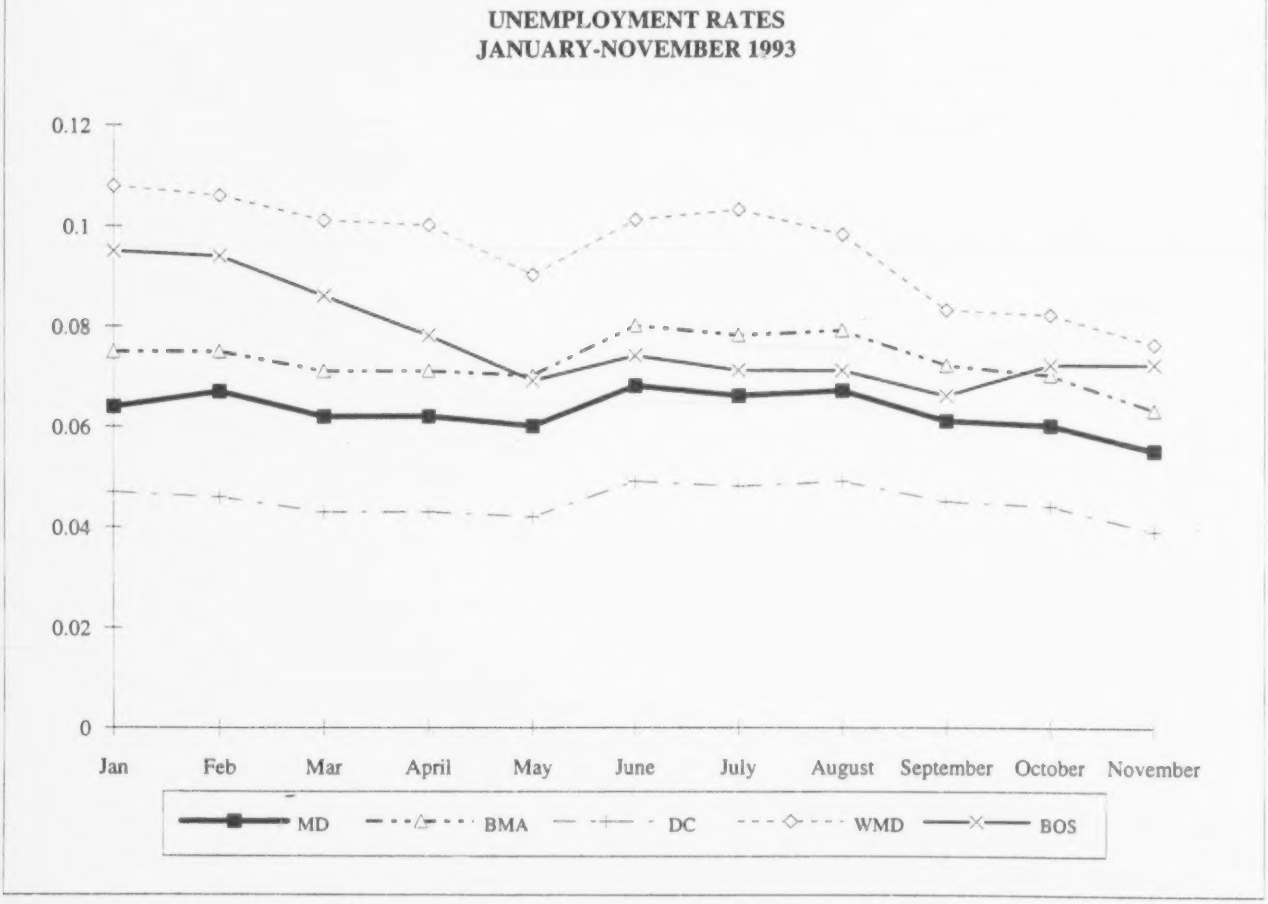
	November 1993	October 1993	November 1992	October 1992
(Data not seasonally adjusted)				
Civilian Labor Force	2,640,712	2,641,730	2,608,690	2,608,995
Total Employment	2495,937	2,483,099	2,444,135	2,447,858
Total Unemployment	144,775	158,631	164,555	161,137
Unemployment Rate	5.5	6.0	6.3	6.2
National Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.3	7.0	6.8

With the exception of Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, declining joblessness was the norm throughout the region. Maryland's jobless rate, while showing the largest downward movement, retained its position in the regional jobless ranking where unemployment rates in November ranged from a low of 4.9 percent in Virginia to a high of 9.2 percent in West Virginia.



TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - MARYLAND AND REGIONS

	NOVEMBER 1993		OCTOBER 1993	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
MARYLAND	144,775	5.5	158,631	6.0
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	77,868	6.3	86,072	7.0
MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS	41,778	3.9	46,530	4.4
WESTERN MARYLAND	8,580	7.6	9,256	8.2
BALANCE OF STATE	16,550	7.2	16,773	7.2



REGIONAL ECONOMICS

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, rising employment helped to reduce the unemployment rolls to 77,868 and lower the jobless rate by a hefty 0.7 percentage points to 7.0 percent in November. Labor market conditions improved throughout the region, with employment advancing and unemployment falling in each of the local jurisdictions. Baltimore City's rate, while remaining the highest in the region and the second highest statewide at 9.6 percent in November, moved out of double-digits for the first time in the past seven months. Within the BMA, the retail trade sector was the biggest supplier of jobs during November, with almost 50.0 percent of the industry gain resulting from hiring at general merchandise stores. Elsewhere on industry payrolls, hiring and recall activity uplifted employment in a number of manufacturing and services industries, with the largest gains reported in transportation equipment and health services.

MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS

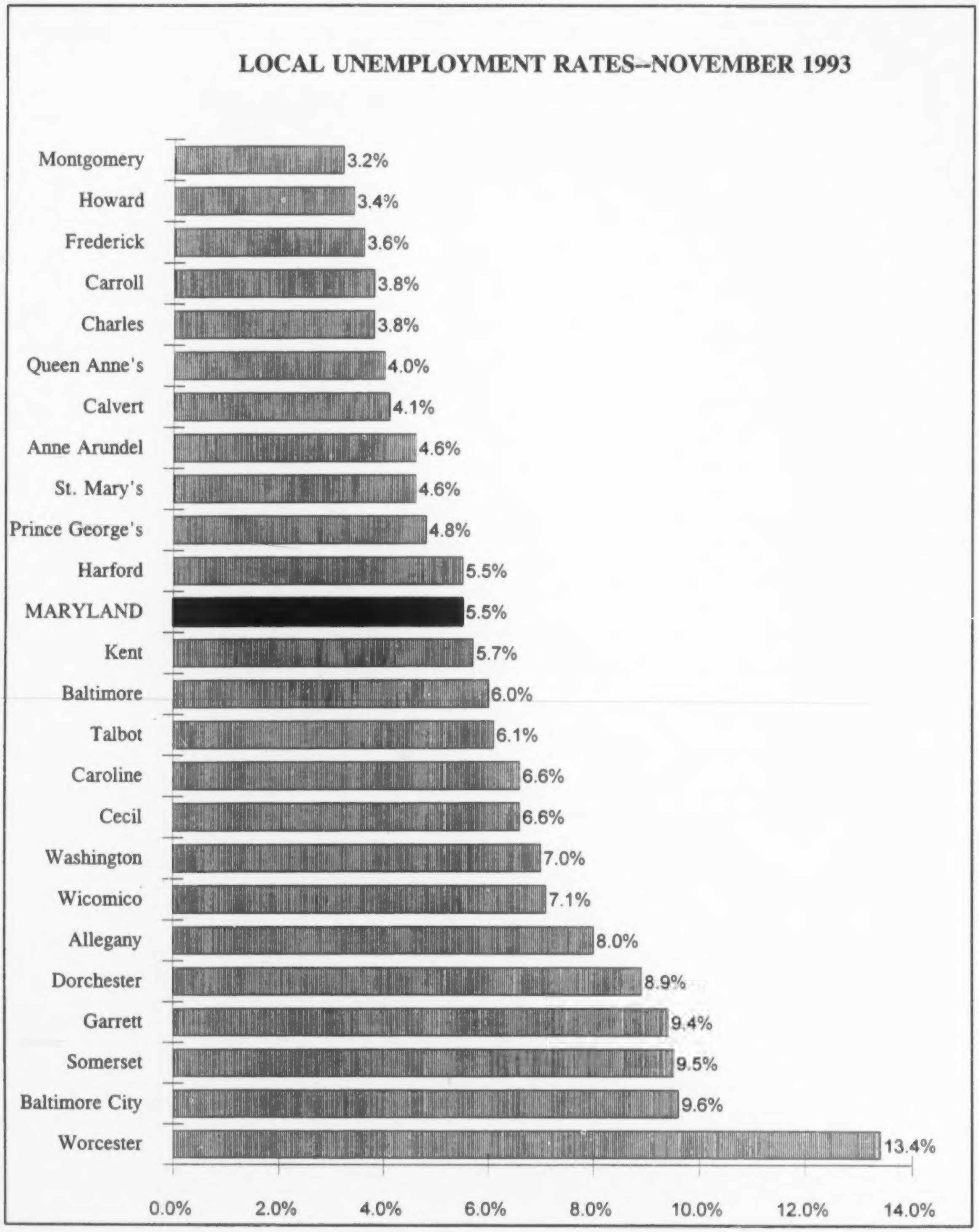
Seasonal hiring also uplifted the employment potential for residents in the D.C. suburbs during November. Just over 46.0 percent of the statewide employment increase in November was centered in the region, boosting employment to 1,018,123. Aided by this increase, the number of unemployed fell by just over 4,750 persons, causing the jobless rate to drop from 4.4 percent in October to 3.9 percent in November. Last year, unemployment in the region, while declining, dropped back by a mere 0.1 percentage points to 4.6 percent. Within the region, the largest rate reduction in November, of 0.6 percentage points, occurred in Prince George's County where unemployment fell to 4.8 percent as area jobseekers took advantage of hiring activity reported locally in trucking, health services and real estate management.

WESTERN MARYLAND

Unemployment in the Western region took an unexpected turn during November, with the jobless rate declining over the month for the first time ever. During November, employment expansion, coupled with a decline in the labor force, lowered the regional unemployment count by just over 675 persons to 8,580 and the jobless rate from 8.2 percent to 7.6 percent. Unemployment rates dropped back from month-ago and year-ago levels in each of the three western counties. In Garrett, the only county in the region to report declining employment during November, the withdrawal of workers from the labor market eased the jobless rate down to a 1993 low of 9.4 percent. During November, a number of manufacturers in the region reported short-term layoffs. The impact of these and other seasonal reductions in construction were, however, minimized by upturns in general merchandise stores, food stores and business services.

BALANCE OF STATE

Seasonal layoffs continued to temper job market conditions in the region, causing employment to decline for the fourth consecutive month. While the number of employed in the region fell by just over 1,075 persons in November, a slightly larger decline in the labor force helped to maintain joblessness at 7.2 percent. Locally, unemployment trends were mixed, with jobless increases reported in four local jurisdictions. Worcester County's rate, rising by more than three full percentage points to a statewide high of 13.4 percent, showed the largest movement. Employment in the county continued to slide as layoffs in tourist-related services and trade industries persisted. Elsewhere in the region, reductions in agribusiness and food processing impacted local labor market conditions.

LOCAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES--NOVEMBER 1993
Montgomery 3.2%
Howard 3.4%
Frederick 3.6%
Carroll 3.8%
Charles 3.8%
Queen Anne's 4.0%
Calvert 4.1%
Anne Arundel 4.6%
St. Mary's 4.6%
Prince George's 4.8%
Harford 5.5%
MARYLAND 5.5%
Kent 5.7%
Baltimore 6.0%
Talbot 6.1%
Caroline 6.6%
Cecil 6.6%
Washington 7.0%
Wicomico 7.1%
Allegany 8.0%
Dorchester 8.9%
Garrett 9.4%
Somerset 9.5%
Baltimore City 9.6%
Worcester 13.4%
0.0%
2.0%
4.0%
6.0%
8.0%
10.0%
12.0%
14.0%

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION
1100 NORTH EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
NOVEMBER 1993

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	NOVEMBER	OCTOBER*	NOVEMBER	OCTOBER*	NOVEMBER	OCTOBER*	NOV.	OCT.*	NOV.1992
MARYLAND	2,640,712	2,641,730	2,495,937	2,483,099	144,775	158,631	5.5	6.0	6.3
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,237,648	1,238,059	1,159,780	1,151,987	77,868	86,072	6.3	7.0	7.1
BALTIMORE CITY	332,933	333,767	301,040	299,017	31,893	34,750	9.6	10.4	10.3
ANNE ARUNDEL	229,232	228,887	218,644	217,175	10,588	11,712	4.6	5.1	5.2
BALTIMORE	378,345	378,524	355,511	353,122	22,834	25,402	6.0	6.7	6.8
CARROLL	67,773	67,567	65,228	64,790	2,545	2,777	3.8	4.1	5.3
HARFORD	98,787	98,838	93,381	92,753	5,406	6,085	5.5	6.2	6.8
HOWARD	112,731	112,682	108,845	108,114	3,886	4,568	3.4	4.1	4.0
QUEEN ANNE'S	17,846	17,795	17,131	17,016	715	779	4.0	4.4	5.7
D. C. AREA	1,059,901	1,058,718	1,018,123	1,012,188	41,778	46,530	3.9	4.4	4.6
CALVERT	29,495	29,394	28,282	28,117	1,213	1,277	4.1	4.3	5.5
CHARLES	55,757	55,707	53,655	53,342	2,102	2,365	3.8	4.2	5.0
FREDERICK	86,072	85,646	82,951	82,467	3,121	3,179	3.6	3.7	4.8
MONTGOMERY	449,507	448,674	435,228	432,691	14,279	15,983	3.2	3.6	3.6
PRINCE GEORGE'S	439,070	439,297	418,007	415,570	21,063	23,727	4.8	5.4	5.6
WESTERN MARYLAND	112,659	113,147	104,079	103,891	8,580	9,256	7.6	8.2	9.1
ALLEGANY	33,961	33,882	31,246	30,959	2,715	2,923	8.0	8.6	10.0
GARRETT	14,720	14,907	13,337	13,454	1,383	1,453	9.4	9.7	10.3
WASHINGTON	63,978	64,358	59,496	59,478	4,482	4,880	7.0	7.6	8.4
BALANCE OF STATE	230,506	231,805	213,956	215,032	16,550	16,773	7.2	7.2	8.2
CAROLINE	15,066	15,245	14,075	14,150	991	1,095	6.6	7.2	7.1
CECIL	39,817	39,883	37,178	36,922	2,639	2,961	6.6	7.4	8.8
DORCHESTER	17,788	17,866	16,204	16,375	1,584	1,491	8.9	8.3	9.4
KENT	10,129	10,317	9,553	9,611	576	706	5.7	6.8	6.7
ST. MARY'S	49,272	49,202	46,982	46,536	2,290	2,666	4.6	5.4	5.9
SOMERSET	13,252	13,602	11,990	12,481	1,262	1,121	9.5	8.2	8.6
TALBOT	18,806	18,562	17,650	17,555	1,156	1,007	6.1	5.4	6.3
WICOMICO	44,701	44,405	41,549	40,973	3,152	3,432	7.1	7.7	8.0
WORCESTER	21,675	22,723	18,775	20,429	2,900	2,294	13.4	10.1	14.4
UNITED STATES**	128,521,000	128,547,000	120,632,000	120,446,000	7,890,000	8,101,000	6.1	6.3	7.0

*Estimates for the state are revised.

**Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs. All data are not seasonally adjusted.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS BY PLACE OF WORK

Seasonal employment patterns dominated industrial activity during November. With winter approaching, normal seasonal retrenchment reduced employment in selected services, manufacturing and construction industries. Seasonal downswings in these industries, however, were downplayed by increases in other sectors, particularly in trade and government. The net result of November's labor market activity was the addition of 7,000 jobs to statewide business payrolls. November's job gain, while exceeding the average for the 1990-1992 recessionary period, was only about one-half of the normal monthly upturn.

The hiring of temporary workers for the holiday season was the leading employment trend during November as employers in retail establishments boosted their payrolls by 7,100 jobs. Gains at general merchandise and apparel stores, when combined, accounted for nearly three-fourths of the overall expansion in the retail sector. Miscellaneous retail establishments such as card shops, florists and book stores also reported hiring of note. These gains, when combined with lesser increases at food and furniture stores, more than compensated for seasonal declines in restaurants and among wholesale trade distributors.

Government, the second largest jobs provider during November, grew by about 2,500 jobs. The gains in government, however, resulted primarily from recall activity rather than from new job generation, with county government and schools accounting for the entire monthly gain in the public sector.

Finance, insurance and real estate added a seasonally weak 200 jobs over the month. The finance sector was the only industry component to show any positive movement as refinancing activity continued to create additional demand at financial institutions.

The remaining service-producing industries reported modest employment declines over the month. The services industry, which normally adds jobs during November, dropped about 100 jobs this year. A number of services industries continued to report seasonal layoffs. Amusements turned in the largest losses, followed by hotels and agricultural services. Business services, an industry which has enjoyed almost uninterrupted growth throughout 1993, cut about 100 jobs over the month. The impact of these declines was almost entirely offset by upturns in educational, health and social services.

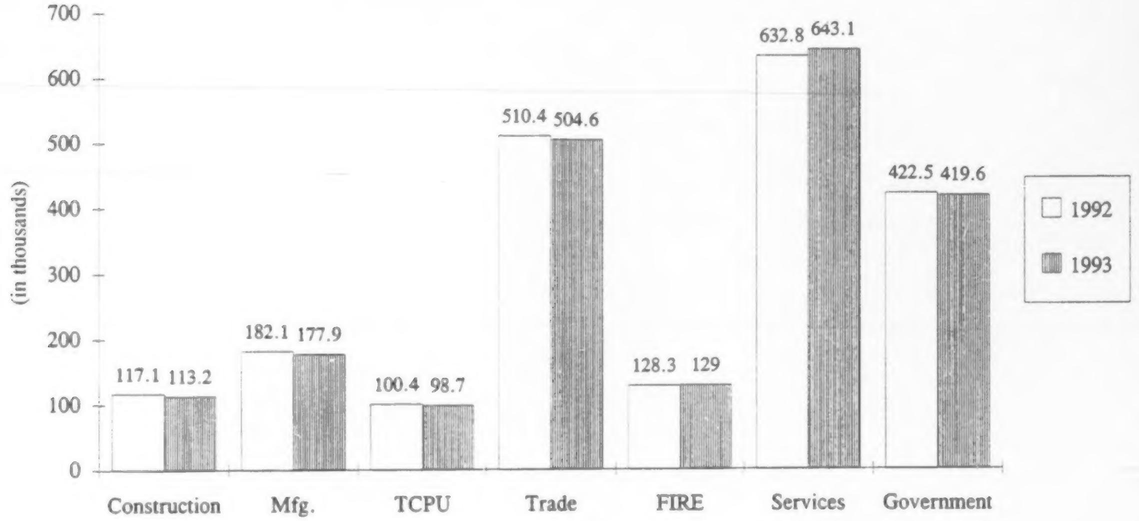
In the transportation, communications and public utilities industry, about 500 fewer jobs were reported in November. In transportation, declines in water transportation downplayed gains in trucking and pulled the industry down by about 200 jobs. In both communications and utilities, where incentives have been offered to encourage early retirements, a combined reduction of 300 jobs was reported.

Seasonal layoffs continued in the construction industry, with November's loss of 1,900 jobs marking the third consecutive monthly decline in this sector. Job reductions were reported by both general building and special trade contractors, with layoff activity impacting more heavily upon workers in special trades.

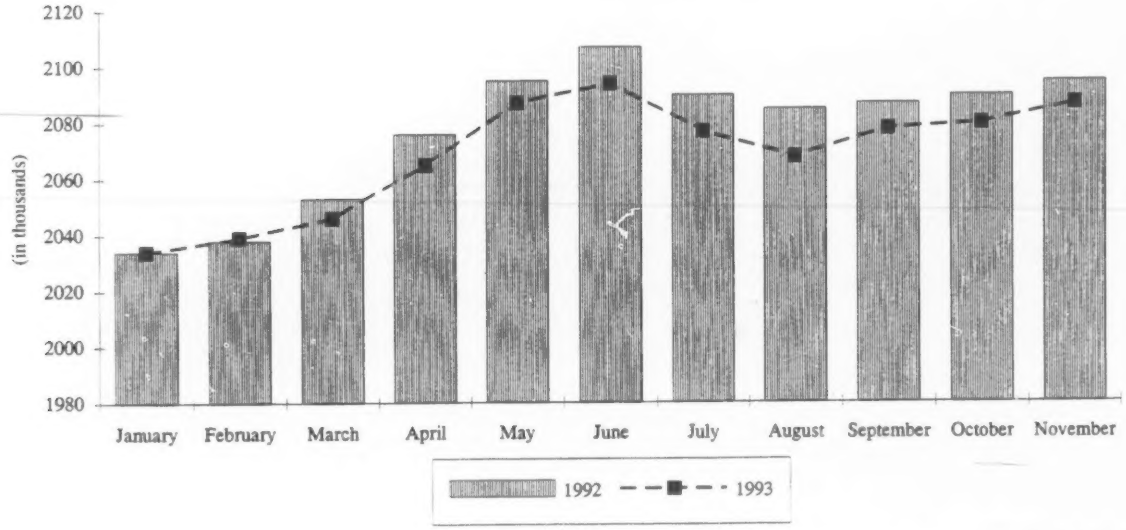
Employment in Maryland's manufacturing industries was little changed during November as gains offset losses. On the down side, the largest loss, of 200 jobs, occurred at food processing plants where the processing and canning of fall crops was nearly completed. Meanwhile, on the plus side, recall activity in transportation equipment restored some 300 jobs, a gain which helped to overcome the seasonal drop in food processing.

For those workers employed in manufacturing industries, workweeks were extended in November, rising from 41.6 hours to 42.0 hours. Aided by this increase, weekly paychecks increased by just over $3.00 to $540.54. In durable goods industries, workweeks were lengthened to 43.3 hours in November, adding more than $8.00 to weekly checks. Workweeks were also longer in nondurable goods industries, however, workers saw their paychecks drop due to a decline, from $12.20 to $12.10, in hourly pay rates. During November, overtime hours prevailed in all but three industries—instruments, textiles and printing.

MARYLAND NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY NOVEMBER 1992 AND NOVEMBER 1993



TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT JANUARY-NOVEMBER 1992 AND 1993



NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

MARYLAND
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
NOVEMBER 1993

Industry	Nov. 1993	Oct.** 1993	Nov. 1992	Percent Change Nov. 1992- Nov. 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	2,087.3	2,080.3	2,094.8	-0.4
Goods Producing	292.3	294.1	300.4	-2.7
Mining	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0
Construction	113.2	115.1	117.1	-3.3
Heavy Construction	14.7	14.7	14.7	0.0
Manufacturing	177.9	177.8	182.1	-2.3
Durable Goods	86.1	85.9	89.3	-3.6
Lumber & Wood Products	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	6.5	6.5	6.5	0.0
Concrete, Gypsum, Plaster	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0
Other Stone, Clay, & Glass	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.3	9.0	-7.8
Blast Furnaces	6.8	6.7	7.4	-8.1
Fabricated Metal Products	8.4	8.5	8.6	-2.3
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	3.2	3.2	3.3	-3.0
Other Fabricated Metal Products (Inc.342,343,345-349)	4.3	4.4	4.4	-2.3
Industrial Machinery	14.8	14.9	14.6	1.4
Refrigeration & Service Machinery	2.3	2.3	1.9	21.1
Other Industrial Machinery & Equipment (Inc. 352-357)	8.6	8.7	8.8	-2.3
Electronic Equipment	12.1	12.0	12.7	-4.7
Communications Equipment	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4
Electronic Component	2.7	2.7	3.1	-12.9
Other Electronic Equipment	4.7	4.7	5.1	-7.8
Transportation Equipment	10.7	10.4	11.6	-7.8
Motor Vehicles	4.8	4.7	4.7	2.1
Other Transportation (Inc. 372-375,379)	3.5	3.2	4.1	-14.6
Instruments & Related	17.1	17.1	18.0	-5.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2.0	2.0	2.1	-4.8
Nondurable Goods	91.8	91.9	92.8	-1.1
Food & Kindred Products	22.3	22.5	23.1	-3.5
Meat Products	5.1	5.1	5.5	-7.3
Beverages	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0
Other Food & Kindred (Inc. 202-207)	8.6	8.7	8.8	-2.3
Textile Mill, Apparel	9.1	9.1	9.0	1.1
Paper & Allied Products	8.9	8.8	9.1	-2.2
Printing & Publishing	26.9	26.8	27.0	-0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	13.7	13.8	13.8	-0.7
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	8.3	8.3	8.4	-1.2

Industry	Nov. 1993	Oct.** 1993	Nov. 1992	Percent Change Nov. 1992- Nov. 1993
Service Producing	1,795.0	1,786.2	1,794.4	0.0
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	98.7	99.2	100.4	-1.7
Transportation	55.6	55.8	56.7	-1.9
Railroad Transportation	3.6	3.6	3.7	-2.7
Trucking & Warehousing	27.5	27.3	28.4	-3.2
Communications & Utilities	43.1	43.4	43.7	-1.4
Communications	26.8	27.0	27.3	-1.8
Electric, Gas, Sanitary	16.3	16.4	16.4	-0.6
Trade	504.6	497.9	510.4	-1.1
Wholesale Trade	99.4	99.8	103.7	-4.1
Retail Trade	405.2	398.1	406.7	-0.4
Building Materials, Garden Supplies	18.3	18.4	17.2	6.4
General Merchandise Stores	44.5	40.8	44.4	0.2
Food Stores	65.1	64.8	64.7	0.6
Eating & Drinking Places	129.6	130.3	129.3	0.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	129.0	128.8	128.3	0.5
Finance	59.4	59.1	57.5	3.3
Depository Institutions	40.5	40.4	39.9	1.5
Commercial Banks	26.6	26.5	26.6	0.0
Insurance	36.7	36.8	37.1	-1.1
Insurance Carriers	24.5	24.5	24.6	-0.4
Real Estate	32.9	32.9	33.7	-2.4
Services	643.1	643.2	632.8	1.6
Business Services	134.4	134.5	130.7	2.8
Health Services	175.5	175.1	172.1	2.0
Hospitals	81.6	81.5	80.7	1.1
Legal Services	15.6	15.6	15.6	0.0
Educational Services	40.1	39.5	39.0	2.8
Private Colleges, Universities	23.0	22.6	22.2	3.6
Total Government	419.6	417.1	422.5	-0.7
Total Federal Government	134.1	134.2	134.5	-0.3
Department of Defense	41.9	41.9	42.8	-2.1
Other Federal Government	92.2	92.3	91.7	0.5
Total State & Local Government	285.5	282.9	288.0	-0.9
Total State Government	93.7	93.6	94.8	-1.2
State Education	34.4	34.0	35.5	-3.1
Other State Government	59.3	59.6	59.3	0.0
Total Local Government	191.8	189.3	193.2	-0.7
Local Education	116.7	114.7	118.2	-1.3
Other Local Government	75.1	74.6	75.0	0.1

*The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding and exclusion of some SIC's.

Data are not seasonally adjusted.

**Estimates are revised.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BY REGION--NOVEMBER 1993

Industry	Baltimore Metropolitan Area		Maryland Portion D.C. Suburbs		Western Maryland		Balance of State	
	Nov. 1993	Oct. 1993**	Nov. 1993	Oct. 1993**	Nov. 1993	Oct. 1993**	Nov. 1993	Oct. 1993**
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,088.8	1,084.4	760.5	757.8	91.9	92.1	143.4	144.6
Goods Producing	161.6	162.4	81.8	81.9	20.4	20.7	29.3	29.7
Mining	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2			0.2	0.2
Construction	53.1	54.3	48.3	48.4	4.5	4.6	7.6	7.7
Manufacturing	108.3	107.9	33.3	33.3	15.2	15.4	21.5	21.8
Durable Goods	55.0	54.7	16.2	16.1	6.7	6.8	8.2	8.3
Nondurable Goods	53.3	53.2	17.1	17.2	8.5	8.6	13.3	13.5
Service Producing	927.2	922.0	678.7	675.9	71.5	71.4	114.1	114.9
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	53.6	54.1	31.2	31.2	4.9	4.9	8.6	8.5
Trade	254.1	250.2	188.7	186.2	24.5	24.3	37.1	37.8
Wholesale Trade	60.5	60.4	29.2	29.3	4.8	4.9	6.0	6.0
Retail Trade	193.6	189.8	159.5	156.9	19.7	19.4	31.1	31.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	73.5	73.6	46.7	46.5	3.2	3.2	5.0	5.0
Services	334.4	334.2	243.3	244.2	22.7	22.8	35.0	35.4
Total Government	211.6	209.9	168.8	167.8	16.2	16.2	28.4	28.2
Federal	48.5	48.6	73.4	73.5	1.7	1.7	7.1	7.1
State	66.9	66.5	18.3	18.2	4.9	4.9	6.1	6.0
Local	96.2	94.8	77.1	76.1	9.6	9.6	15.2	15.1

*The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.
**Estimates are revised.
Selected data below the major industry level is available upon request. Estimates are also available for Baltimore City.
Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
NOVEMBER 1993

Industry	Average Weekly Hours		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings	
	Nov. 1993	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1993	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1993	Oct. 1993
MARYLAND						
Manufacturing	42.0	41.6	$540.54	$537.47	$12.87	$12.92
Durable Goods	43.3	42.7	598.41	590.11	13.82	13.82
Lumber and Wood Products	40.1	40.2	364.91	367.03	9.10	9.13
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	46.4	44.3	580.93	538.69	12.52	12.16
Primary Metal Industries	45.1	44.4	800.53	790.76	17.75	17.81
Fabricated Metals	42.6	42.8	500.98	496.91	11.76	11.61
Industrial Machinery	44.4	43.6	623.38	617.38	14.04	14.16
Electronic Equipment	42.6	41.7	492.88	488.72	11.57	11.72
Transportation Equipment	43.7	43.5	751.20	758.21	17.19	17.43
Instruments and Related Products	39.5	39.9	553.00	564.59	14.00	14.15
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	41.0	40.5	405.90	409.05	9.90	10.10
Nondurable Goods	41.0	40.8	496.10	497.76	12.10	12.20
Food and Kindred Products	41.4	42.3	459.95	477.99	11.11	11.30
Textile Mill, Apparel	37.3	36.6	300.64	293.53	8.06	8.02
Paper and Allied Products	41.0	40.5	533.00	546.75	13.00	13.50
Printing and Publishing	40.0	39.9	588.00	584.54	14.70	14.65
Chemicals and Allied Products	43.5	42.8	582.90	575.66	13.40	13.45
Rubber and Plastic Products	43.0	41.5	448.49	435.75	10.43	10.50
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA						
Manufacturing	42.3	41.6	$570.63	$565.34	$13.49	$13.59
Durable Goods	43.5	42.7	641.63	630.25	14.75	14.76
Nondurable Goods	41.2	40.6	508.82	509.12	12.35	12.54

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

	November 1993	October 1993	November 1992
Initial Claims	18,254	17,941	23,094
Weeks Claimed	186,580	151,855	196,203
First Payments	9,155	7,500	8,837
Final Payments	1,274	1,476	1,262
Weeks Paid	147,131	119,211	160,514
Net Benefit Amount	$26,268,113	$21,562,597	$28,895,402
Average Check Amount	$178.54	$180.88	.$180.02

Initial claims filings were slightly higher in November, rising for the second consecutive month by just under 2.0 percent to 18,254. At the regional level, trends were mixed, with initial filings falling in both the Baltimore Metro and Balance of State Areas and escalating in the D.C. Suburban and Western regions. The increase was particularly noticeable in the Western region where temporary furloughs in manufacturing caused initial claims to shoot up by more than 50.0 percent to 2,678 in November. Just over two-thirds of the regional upturn was centered in the Oakland local office.

Weeks claimed also advanced during November to 186,580, an increase of 22.9 percent from October's count. Even with this increase, weeks claimed were about 5.0 percent below November 1992's count of 196,203. About 79.0 percent of all weeks claimed during November, or 147,131 weeks, resulted in payment, with weekly checks averaging $178.54, down slightly from October's benefit check of $180.88. Just over 6.0 percent of all weeks paid during November represented first payments while less than 1.0 percent of all weeks compensated were issued as final payments. During November, about 1,274 final payments were reported, down about 13.6 percent from October's count yet slightly higher than the year ago figure of 1,262.

With about 27,900 additional weeks paid during November, the outlay from the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund rose by about $4.7 million over the month to $26.3 million.

REGIONAL INDICATORS
NOVEMBER 1993

	BMA	DC Suburbs	Western Maryland	Balance of State
Initial Claims	8,510	4,245	2,678	2,807
Weeks Claimed	95,847	41,112	12,104	21,058
First Payments	4,290	2,062	764	1,455
Final Payments	678	267	46	115
Weeks Paid	76,472	33,220	9,888	16,502
Net Benefit Amount	$13,651,878	$6,313,421	$1,577,591	$2,578,369
Average Check Amount	$178.52	$190.05	$159.55	$156.25

Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development
Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information
1100 North Eutaw Street
Room 601
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

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Maryland Monthly Labor Review

DECEMBER, 1993

Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development
Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

William Donald Schaefer, Governor
Mark L. Wasserman, Secretary

LABOR FORCE DEVELOPMENTS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Maryland's labor force held at near record level performance in December. Employment moved up for the fourth consecutive month, however, holiday jobseekers continued to enter the labor market, causing the jobless rate to inch up slightly from 5.5 percent in November to 5.6 percent in December.

The jobless rate, while rising, has improved considerably over the year. During 1993, unemployment rates were at or below year ago averages in all but two months, with December's rate more than 0.5 percentage points below its comparable 1992 estimate of 6.2 percent.

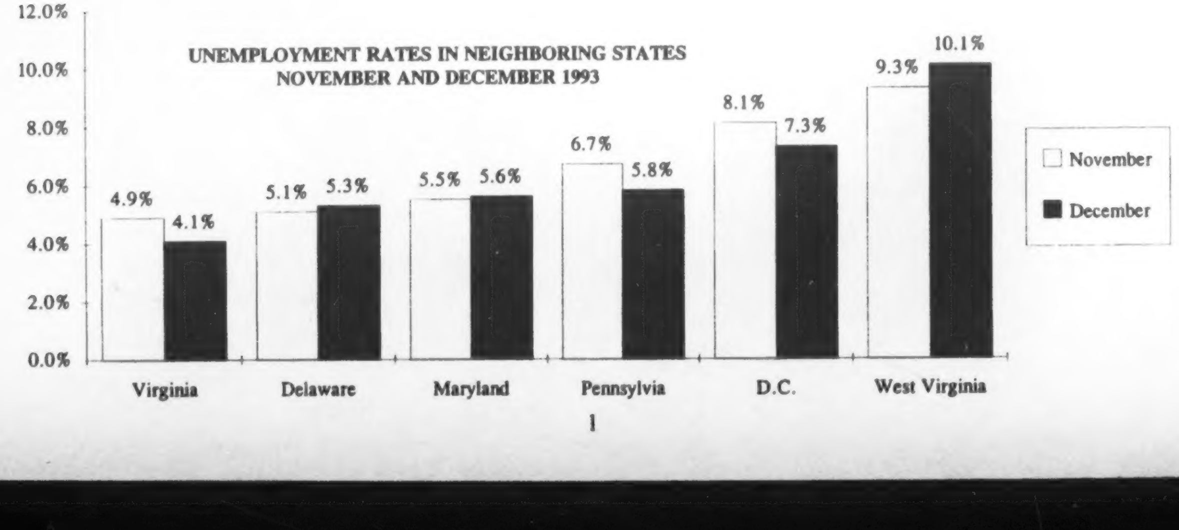
During December, nearly 13,000 jobseekers entered the labor market, boosting the labor force to an all-time high for the month of 2,654,787. Employment also rose over the month, by 9,933 persons, to 2,507,007. December's gain, while lifting employment to its best level of 1993 and the fourth highest level on record, lagged slightly behind labor force expansion, causing unemployment to rise by about 3,000 persons.

Nationally, a decline in the number of jobseekers was reported, contributing to a slight drop in unemployment, from 6.1 percent to 6.0 percent.

Maryland's employment gain was supported by encouraging reports from employers around the state. Seasonal layoffs were smaller than normal and, in the manufacturing industry, workweeks were extended for the fourth consecutive month. Employers in the trade sector continued to add temporary help for the holiday season, increasing the employment potential for area jobseekers.

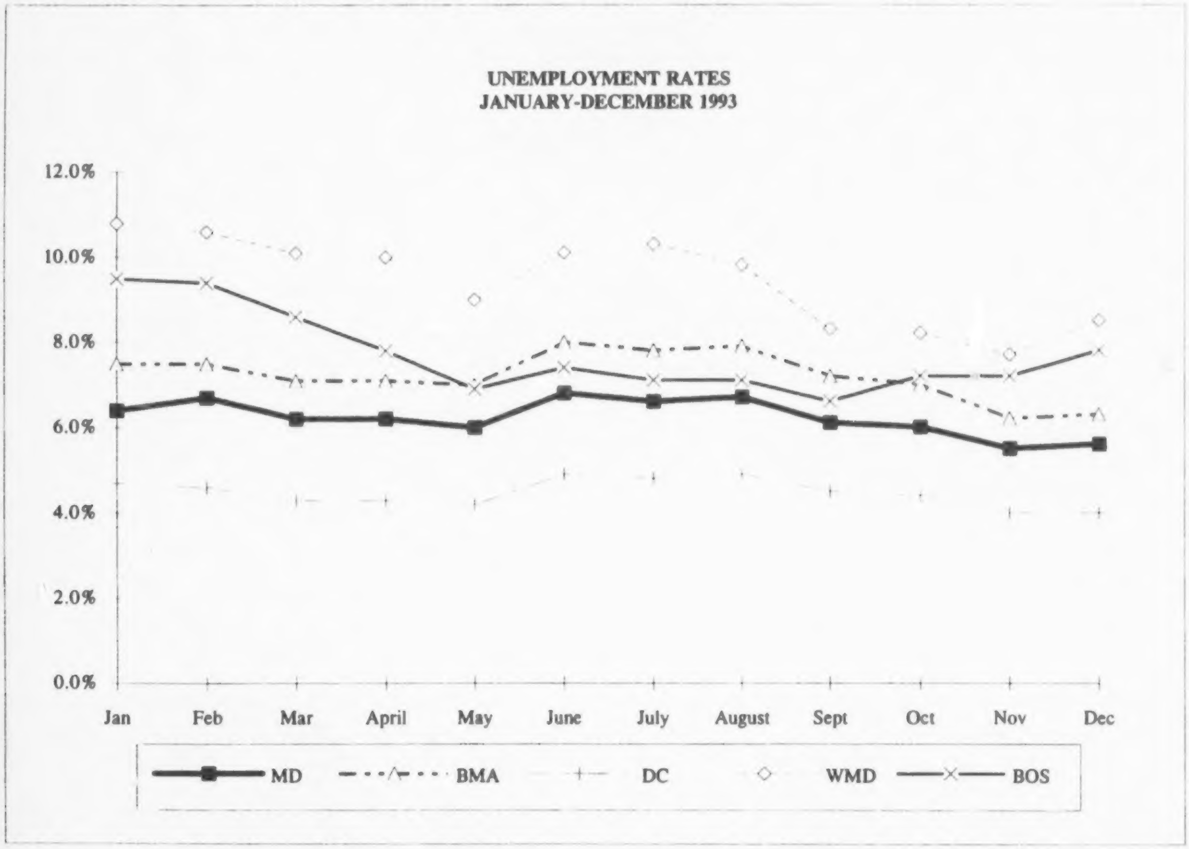
	December 1993	November 1993	December 1992	November 1992
(Data not seasonally adjusted)				
Civilian Labor Force	2,654,787	2,641,841	2,618,680	2,608,690
Total Employment	2,507,007	2,497,074	2,455,286	2,444,135
Total Unemployment	147,780	144,767	163,394	164,555
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.5	6.2	6.3
National Unemployment Rate	6.0	6.1	7.0	7.0

Unemployment trends across the region were mixed during December. Virginia, the state with the lowest unemployment rate, reported a rate of 4.1 percent in December, down from 4.9 percent. West Virginia's rate, the highest in the region, climbed into double-digits, rising by 0.8 percentage points over the month to 10.1 percent.



TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - MARYLAND AND REGIONS

	DECEMBER 1993		NOVEMBER 1993	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
MARYLAND	147,780	5.6	144,767	5.5
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	77,870	6.3	77,274	6.2
MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS	42,124	4.0	42,124	4.0
WESTERN MARYLAND	9,641	8.5	8,711	7.7
BALANCE OF STATE	18,147	7.8	16,659	7.2



REGIONAL ECONOMICS

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

In the Baltimore Metro Area, the influx of seasonal jobseekers overwhelmed employment gains, causing the number of jobless workers to rise by about 600 to 77,870 in December. With this increase, the regional jobless rate rose modestly, by 0.1 percentage points, to 6.3 percent. Last year, unemployment, while declining during December, was much higher at 9.0 percent, representing 86,330 jobless workers. While rising employment was the norm throughout the region, jobless increases were, nonetheless, reported in all but three local jurisdictions. Baltimore City's rate, while remaining the highest, dropped to 9.3 percent—its lowest level in more than two and a half years. Throughout the region, jobseekers benefited from seasonal hiring in trucking, retail trade and local government. Gains in these industries helped to reduce the impact of reductions in construction, educational services, hotels and amusements.

MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS

Labor market conditions in the D.C. Suburban region were relatively low key during December. Employment gains matched labor force expansion, leaving the number of unemployed in the region unchanged at 42,124 and holding the jobless rate steady at 4.0 percent. In Calvert and Frederick, the only counties in the region to report jobless increases, expansion in the labor force exerted an overwhelming influence, causing jobless rates to rise to 4.2 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively. Frederick County's jobless movement also reacted to a temporary shutdown in manufacturing which affected in excess of 100 workers. Unemployment rates in both these counties, along with Charles County were, however, more than a full percentage point below year ago averages. Industrial activity in the region was driven primarily by seasonal hiring in the retail trade sector, with general merchandise stores showing the largest gains.

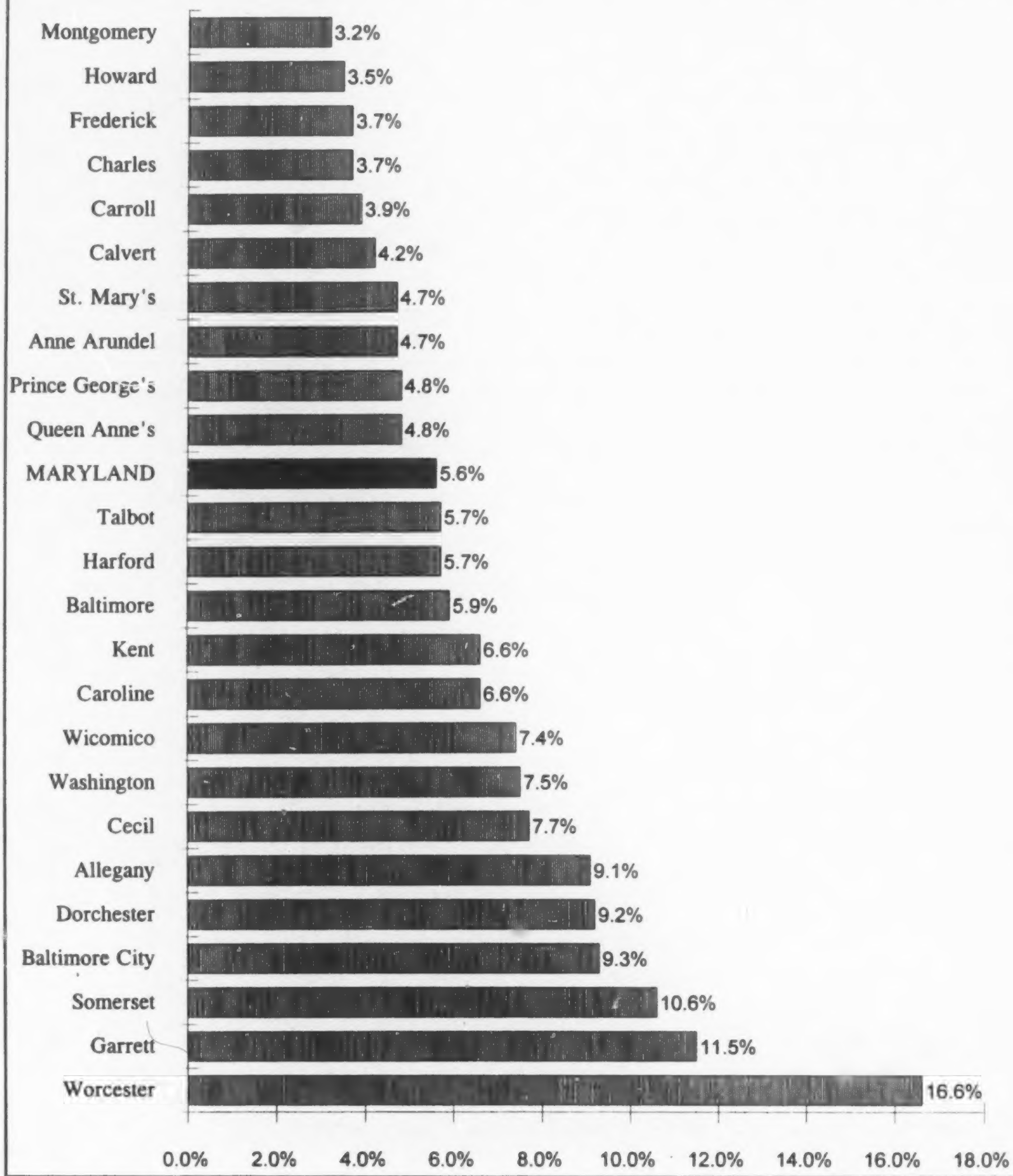
WESTERN MARYLAND

In the western region where rising joblessness is the norm during December, this year was no exception. Unemployment in the western region climbed to a statewide high of 8.5 percent in December. In addition to being the highest, the region's rate also showed the largest movement, increasing by almost a full percentage point over the month. About 930 workers were added to the regional jobless rolls during December—an increase fueled by expansion in the labor force. Unemployment rates were higher in each of the local jurisdictions during December. In both Garrett and Allegany counties, declining employment also contributed to jobless increases. Unemployment rates in these two counties shot up by almost a full percentage point to 9.1 percent and 11.5 percent, respectively. The manufacturing industry was a major drag on the regional labor market during December, with short-term furloughs reported in each of the local jurisdictions.

BALANCE OF STATE

Joblessness on the Eastern Shore and in Southern Maryland left 7.8 percent of the labor force, of an estimated 18,147 persons, without a job in December, up from 7.2 percent in November. Seasonal layoffs continued to diminish job market conditions throughout the area, causing unemployment to rise in seven of the region's nine local jurisdictions. Worcester County's jobless rate, the highest in the state during December at 16.6 percent, reacted to continued layoffs in seasonal industries, particularly hotels and restaurants. Double-digit unemployment was also reported in Somerset County where activity at local unemployment offices rose in response to the slowdown in food processing and related industries. Somerset was the only jurisdiction in the state to report rising joblessness over the year.

LOCAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES--DECEMBER 1993



MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS AND INFORMATION
1100 NORTH EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
DECEMBER 1993

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	DECEMBER	NOVEMBER*	DECEMBER	NOVEMBER*	DECEMBER	NOVEMBER*	DEC.	NOV.*	DEC.1992
MARYLAND	2,654,787	2,641,841	2,507,007	2,497,074	147,780	144,767	5.6	5.5	6.2
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,243,829	1,238,682	1,165,959	1,161,408	77,870	77,274	6.3	6.2	7.0
BALTIMORE CITY	333,692	332,955	302,644	301,462	31,048	31,493	9.3	9.5	10.1
ANNE ARUNDEL	230,730	229,620	219,809	218,951	10,921	10,669	4.7	4.6	5.3
BALTIMORE	380,003	378,559	357,405	356,010	22,598	22,549	5.9	6.0	6.7
CARROLL	68,272	67,845	65,576	65,320	2,696	2,525	3.9	3.7	5.7
HARFORD	99,604	98,907	93,878	93,512	5,726	5,395	5.7	5.5	6.7
HOWARD	113,444	112,898	109,425	108,998	4,019	3,900	3.5	3.5	3.8
QUEEN ANNE'S	18,086	17,898	17,223	17,155	863	743	4.8	4.2	6.1
D. C. AREA	1,065,356	1,060,179	1,023,232	1,018,055	42,124	42,124	4.0	4.0	4.5
CALVERT	29,659	29,458	28,424	28,280	1,235	1,178	4.2	4.0	5.7
CHARLES	56,020	55,734	53,924	53,651	2,096	2,083	3.7	3.7	4.8
FREDERICK	86,595	86,016	83,367	82,945	3,228	3,071	3.7	3.6	5.2
MONTGOMERY	451,815	449,691	437,412	435,199	14,403	14,492	3.2	3.2	3.4
PRINCE GEORGE'S	441,268	439,279	420,105	417,979	21,163	21,300	4.8	4.8	5.2
WESTERN MARYLAND	113,716	112,734	104,075	104,023	9,641	8,711	8.5	7.7	9.9
ALLEGANY	34,231	33,976	31,116	31,160	3,115	2,816	9.1	8.3	11.5
GARRETT	14,937	14,756	13,226	13,340	1,711	1,416	11.5	9.6	11.7
WASHINGTON	64,548	64,002	59,733	59,523	4,815	4,479	7.5	7.0	8.6
BALANCE OF STATE	231,888	230,247	213,741	213,588	18,147	16,659	7.8	7.2	8.4
CAROLINE	15,114	15,053	14,115	14,050	999	1,003	6.6	6.7	7.3
CECIL	40,407	39,955	37,299	37,128	3,108	2,827	7.7	7.1	8.2
DORCHESTER	17,969	17,746	16,316	16,182	1,653	1,564	9.2	8.8	10.3
KENT	9,995	10,123	9,338	9,540	657	583	6.6	5.8	7.1
ST. MARY'S	49,617	49,155	47,305	46,872	2,312	2,283	4.7	4.6	5.4
SOMERSET	13,195	13,204	11,796	11,965	1,399	1,239	10.6	9.4	8.8
TALBOT	18,690	18,757	17,616	17,617	1,074	1,140	5.7	6.1	7.6
WICOMICO	45,329	44,618	41,956	41,485	3,373	3,133	7.4	7.0	8.1
WORCESTER	21,572	21,636	18,000	18,749	3,572	2,887	16.6	13.3	16.9
UNITED STATES**	128,401,000	128,521,000	120,636,000	120,632,000	7,764,000	7,890,000	6.0	6.1	7.0

*Estimates for the state are revised.

**Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs. All data are not seasonally adjusted.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS BY PLACE OF WORK

Maryland's industrial payrolls finished out the year on a positive note, with December's increase of 1,000 jobs marking the fourth consecutive month of employment gains on business payrolls. December's increase, albeit small, was noteworthy in that this was the first time since 1989 that business payrolls have grown over the month.

The trade sector was the primary source of strength in December's job market. With the holiday season in full swing, employers continued to add workers to accommodate the rush of Christmas shoppers. Employment in retail trade grew by 5,200 jobs during December. Hiring at general merchandise and apparel stores accounted for nearly two-thirds of the industry upturn. The catch-all category of "miscellaneous retail," which includes jewelry stores, card and gift shops and bookstores, also posted healthy gains. Smaller increases in food and furniture stores were reported, helping to cushion seasonal drops at auto dealers and restaurants.

The transportation, communications and utilities sector also reported higher employment in December. Expansion in the transportation component fueled the industry upturn, with seasonal gains in trucking and warehousing and recalls in water transportation adding to the job count. The finance, insurance and real estate sector also edged up modestly, an increase which bypassed the finance component.

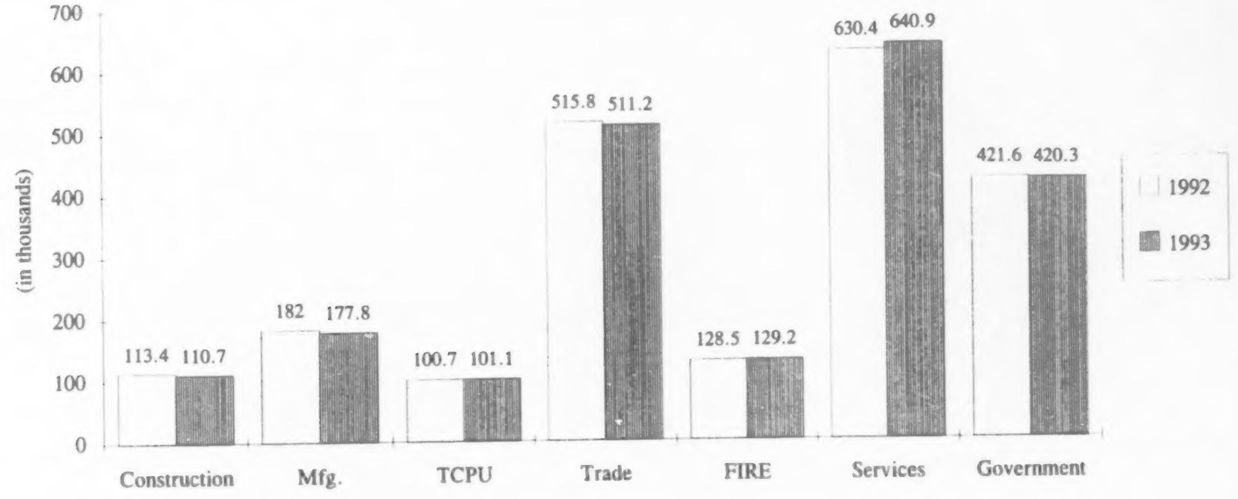
Employment in government rose by 700 jobs during December, 400 of which were contributed by federal government agencies. While employment at defense installations was down in December, hiring in "other" federal employment, which includes post offices, was more than adequate to compensate for these declines. Meanwhile, rising employment at educational facilities raised state government employment. In local government, declines in education were canceled out by gains in noneducation, leaving topside employment unchanged over the month.

Elsewhere on industry payrolls, declining employment was the norm. The largest drop at the major industry level occurred in the services sector where about 3,700 fewer jobs were reported in December. Services declines were widespread throughout the state, however, layoffs by employers in the Baltimore Metro Area accounted for just over 50.0 percent of the statewide reduction. Losses were primarily seasonal, with semester break activity lowering employment in educational services and agricultural services, amusements and hotels continuing their winter reductions.

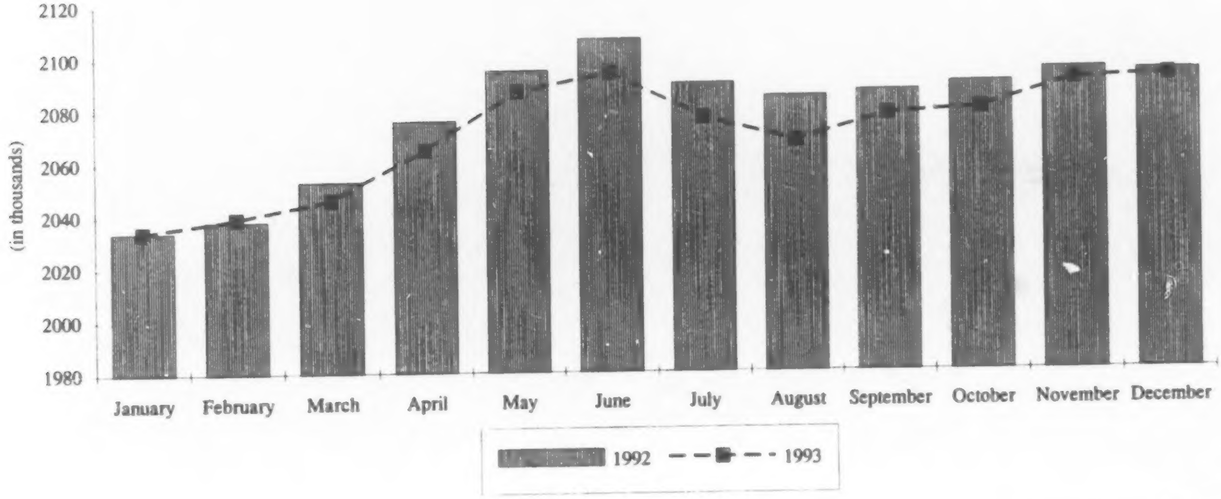
The construction industry continued to cut jobs during December, reporting reductions of about 2,300 jobs. The monthly drop was, however, much smaller than the norm which has averaged about 3,900 over the past five years Employment reductions were reported across the industry sector, however, special trade contractors absorbed about close to 50.0 percent of the monthly decline.

Employment in the manufacturing industry was little changed in December. While seasonal losses and holiday shutdowns lowered employment in lumber and stone products, industrial machinery and textiles, offsetting gains were reported in transportation equipment, food products and printing. Work schedules also were relatively unaffected over the month, rising only slightly from 42.0 hours to 42.1 hours. Workers did, however, earn slightly higher paychecks due to an increase, from $12.92 to $12.94, in hourly pay rates. In durable goods industries, hours and earnings held steady at 43.5 hours and $13.80 in December. Workers in selected durable goods industries did, however, see their status change. In electronic equipment, workweeks were lengthened by 0.7 of an hour to 43.5 hours in December—an increase which, when coupled with an hourly pay hike, raised weekly checks by about $11.27 to $517.17. Meanwhile, in nondurable goods, workweeks inched up to 41.0 hours and hourly earnings rose from $12.20 to $12.24.

MARYLAND NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
DECEMBER 1992 AND DECEMBER 1993



TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
JANUARY-DECEMBER 1992 AND 1993



NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

MARYLAND
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
DECEMBER 1993

Industry	December 1993	November** 1993	December 1992	Percent Change December 1992-December 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	2,092.4	2,091.4	2,093.5	-0.1
Goods Producing	289.7	292.1	296.5	-2.3
Mining	1.2	1.2	1.1	9.1
Construction	110.7	113.0	113.4	-2.4
Heavy Construction	14.2	14.8	14.3	-0.7
Manufacturing	177.8	177.9	182.0	-2.3
Durable Goods	86.0	86.0	89.2	-3.6
Lumber & Wood Products	3.2	3.3	3.3	-3.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	6.3	6.4	6.4	-1.6
Concrete, Gypsum, Plaster	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0
Other Stone, Clay, & Glass	2.2	2.3	2.3	-4.3
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.3	9.0	-7.8
Blast Furnaces	6.8	6.8	7.4	-8.1
Fabricated Metal Products	8.4	8.4	8.5	-1.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	3.2	3.2	3.3	-3.0
Other Fabricated Metal Products (Inc.342,343,345-349)	4.3	4.3	4.4	-2.3
Industrial Machinery	14.8	14.9	14.6	1.4
Refrigeration & Service Machinery	2.2	2.3	1.8	22.2
Other Industrial Machinery & Equipment (Inc. 352-357)	8.7	8.7	8.8	-1.1
Electronic Equipment	12.1	12.1	12.7	-4.7
Communications Equipment	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.4
Electronic Component	2.7	2.7	3.1	-12.9
Other Electronic Equipment	4.7	4.7	5.1	-7.8
Transportation Equipment	11.1	10.8	11.8	-5.9
Motor Vehicles	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.3
Other Transportation (Inc. 372-375,379)	3.8	3.6	4.3	-11.6
Instruments & Related	17.0	17.0	17.9	-5.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2.0	2.0	2.1	-4.8
Nondurable Goods	91.8	91.9	92.8	-1.1
Food & Kindred Products	22.4	22.3	23.2	-3.4
Meat Products	5.0	5.0	5.5	-9.1
Beverages	4.0	3.9	3.9	2.6
Other Food & Kindred (Inc. 202-207)	8.7	8.7	8.9	-2.2
Textile Mill, Apparel	8.9	9.1	8.9	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	8.9	8.9	9.1	-2.2
Printing & Publishing	27.1	27.0	26.9	0.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	13.7	13.7	13.9	-1.4
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	8.3	8.3	8.4	-1.2

Industry	December 1993	November** 1993	December 1992	Percent Change December 1992- December 1993
Service Producing	1,802.7	1,799.3	1,797.0	0.3
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	101.1	100.2	100.7	0.4
Transportation	57.7	56.9	57.2	0.9
Railroad Transportation	3.6	3.6	3.7	-2.7
Trucking & Warehousing	29.2	28.8	29.0	0.7
Communications & Utilities	43.4	43.3	43.5	-0.2
Communications	27.1	27.0	27.1	0.0
Electric, Gas, Sanitary	16.3	16.3	16.4	-0.6
Trade	511.2	505.9	515.8	-0.9
Wholesale Trade	99.8	99.7	103.0	-3.1
Retail Trade	411.4	406.2	412.8	-0.3
Building Materials, Garden Supplies	18.3	18.3	17.4	5.2
General Merchandise Stores	46.6	44.5	47.9	-2.7
Food Stores	66.6	65.7	65.4	1.8
Eating & Drinking Places	127.6	129.6	127.6	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	129.2	129.0	128.5	0.5
Finance	59.4	59.4	57.6	3.1
Depository Institutions	40.6	40.5	40.0	1.5
Commercial Banks	26.6	26.6	26.8	-0.7
Insurance	36.8	36.7	37.1	-0.8
Insurance Carriers	24.5	24.5	24.6	-0.4
Real Estate	33.0	32.9	33.8	-2.4
Services	640.9	644.6	630.4	1.7
Business Services	135.3	135.4	130.6	3.6
Health Services	176.3	176.1	172.8	2.0
Hospitals	81.3	81.5	80.7	0.7
Legal Services	15.6	15.6	15.5	0.6
Educational Services	38.9	40.0	38.3	1.6
Private Colleges, Universities	22.0	22.9	21.7	1.4
Total Government	420.3	419.6	421.6	-0.3
Total Federal Government	134.4	134.0	134.8	-0.3
Department of Defense	41.4	41.7	42.9	-3.5
Other Federal Government	93.0	92.3	91.9	1.2
Total State & Local Government	285.9	285.6	286.8	-0.3
Total State Government	94.4	94.1	94.5	-0.1
State Education	34.7	34.3	35.4	-2.0
Other State Government	59.7	59.8	59.1	1.0
Total Local Government	191.5	191.5	192.3	-0.4
Local Education	116.4	116.6	117.7	-1.1
Other Local Government	75.1	74.9	74.6	0.7

*The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding and exclusion of some SIC's.

Data are not seasonally adjusted.

**Estimates are revised.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BY REGION--DECEMBER 1993

Industry	Baltimore Metropolitan Area		Maryland Portion D.C. Suburbs		Western Maryland		Balance of State	
	Dec. 1993	Nov. 1993**	Dec. 1993	Nov. 1993**	Dec. 1993	Nov. 1993**	Dec. 1993	Nov. 1993**
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,089.9	1,089.9	761.7	761.1	91.4	91.9	141.7	143.1
Goods Producing	161.0	162.4	81.4	81.8	20.0	20.4	29.2	29.5
Mining	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2
Construction	52.2	53.8	47.5	48.3	4.3	4.5	7.5	7.7
Manufacturing	108.6	108.4	33.7	33.3	15.0	15.2	21.5	21.6
Durable Goods	55.2	55.1	16.4	16.2	6.6	6.7	8.2	8.2
Nondurable Goods	53.4	53.3	17.3	17.1	8.4	8.5	13.3	13.4
Service Producing	928.9	927.5	680.3	679.3	71.4	71.5	112.5	113.6
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	54.5	54.3	31.3	31.4	4.9	4.9	8.5	8.6
Trade	255.8	253.3	190.9	189.1	24.3	24.5	36.4	37.1
Wholesale Trade	60.6	60.6	29.4	29.2	4.8	4.9	5.9	6.0
Retail Trade	195.2	192.7	161.5	159.9	19.5	19.6	30.5	31.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	73.7	73.5	46.6	46.8	3.2	3.2	5.0	5.0
Services	332.8	334.7	243.3	243.8	22.7	22.8	34.4	34.9
Total Government	212.1	211.7	168.2	168.2	16.3	16.1	28.2	28.0
Federal	48.5	48.6	73.7	73.2	1.7	1.7	7.0	7.0
State	67.0	66.8	18.1	18.2	5.0	4.9	6.1	6.0
Local	96.6	96.3	76.4	76.8	9.6	9.5	15.1	15.0

*The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Estimates are revised.

Selected data below the major industry level is available upon request. Estimates are also available for Baltimore City.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
DECEMBER 1993

Industry	Average Weekly Hours		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings	
	Dec. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1993	Nov. 1993
MARYLAND						
Manufacturing	42.1	42.0	$544.77	$542.64	$12.94	$12.92
Durable Goods	43.5	43.5	600.30	600.30	13.80	13.80
Lumber and Wood Products	41.5	39.9	377.65	369.47	9.10	9.26
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	44.9	46.2	545.09	565.95	12.14	12.25
Primary Metal Industries	44.7	44.9	793.43	796.53	17.75	17.74
Fabricated Metals	42.9	42.7	504.50	503.43	11.76	11.79
Industrial Machinery	45.0	44.8	628.20	627.20	13.96	14.00
Electronic Equipment	43.5	42.8	514.17	502.90	11.82	11.75
Transportation Equipment	43.9	44.4	742.79	754.80	16.92	17.00
Instruments and Related Products	40.0	39.8	572.00	565.16	14.30	14.20
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	42.2	42.0	428.33	432.60	10.15	10.30
Nondurable Goods	41.0	40.9	501.84	498.98	12.24	12.20
Food and Kindred Products	42.2	41.6	489.52	477.57	11.60	11.48
Textile Mill, Apparel	37.0	37.3	300.44	300.64	8.12	8.06
Paper and Allied Products	40.5	41.0	533.39	533.00	13.17	13.00
Printing and Publishing	40.0	40.1	582.80	581.45	14.57	14.50
Chemicals and Allied Products	42.5	43.1	556.75	580.13	13.10	13.46
Rubber and Plastic Products	42.8	41.8	462.24	453.53	10.80	10.85
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA						
Manufacturing	42.6	42.5	$572.54	$577.58	$13.44	$13.59
Durable Goods	44.0	43.7	641.08	644.14	14.57	14.74
Nondurable Goods	41.4	41.4	513.36	519.16	12.40	12.54

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

	December 1993	November 1993	December 1992
Initial Claims	32,457	18,254	32,778
Weeks Claimed	189,210	186,580	229,107
First Payments	11,041	9,155	12,217
Final Payments	1,145	1,274	1,911
Weeks Paid	148,554	147,131	185,945
Net Benefit Amount	$26,673,328	$26,268,113	$33,206,764
Average Check Amount	$179.55	$178.54	$178.58

Seasonal layoffs and temporary holiday shutdowns lengthened lines at local unemployment offices during December, a month which normally experiences an upsurge in claims activity. Initial claims filings shot up by more than 75.0 percent to 32,457 in December, with each of the state's four regions contributing to the upturn. The largest percentage increase, of 92.3 percent, occurred in the Western region, raising initial filings in that area by nearly 2,500 to 5,151 in December. A number of manufacturers in the region temporarily furloughed workers around Christmas as is their custom, causing claims filings to rise in each of the western counties. The Hagerstown office was clearly the most affected, accounting for just over 55.0 percent of the regional upturn.

While the number of initial filings was markedly higher, weeks claimed were only slightly changed, rising by a mere 1.4 percent to 189,210. The statewide increase in weeks claimed was confined to the Western Maryland and Balance of State areas. The number of weeks paid also edged up over the month, by just over 1,400 to 148,554. Compared to a year ago, weekly payments are, however, down by about 20.0 percent.

First payments accounted for about 7.5 percent of all weeks paid during December, up from November's rate of 6.2 percent while benefit exhaustions, at 1,145, represented less than 1.0 percent of the monthly payments. For those claimants receiving benefits, weekly checks rose slightly to 179.55 in December. Increases in the average check and the number of weeks paid lifted the net benefit amount for December to $26.7 million, up from $26.3 million in November.

REGIONAL INDICATORS
DECEMBER 1993

	BMA	DC Suburbs	Western Maryland	Balance of State
Initial Claims	16,121	5,893	5,151	5,260
Weeks Claimed	90,479	39,481	15,247	23,584
First Payments	5,190	2,193	1,413	1,623
Final Payments	581	224	49	101
Weeks Paid	72,552	32,262	12,682	19,301
Net Benefit Amount	$13,040,262	$6,216,745	$2,095,154	$3,042,856
Average Check Amount	$179.74	$192.70	$165.21	$157.65

Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development
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Maryland Monthly Labor Review

JANUARY, 1994

Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development
Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

William Donald Schaefer, Governor
Mark L. Wasserman, Secretary

LABOR FORCE DEVELOPMENTS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

After reaching record highs, both the labor force and employment began to downsize following months of seasonal expansion. Employment retreated in January, increasing the number of jobless workers and pushing the unemployment rate up from 5.8 percent in December to 6.4 percent in January. Following seasonal adjustment, the statewide jobless increase was minimized to just 0.2 percentage points, yielding an adjusted rate of 6.2 percent in January.

Nationally, a much sharper increase in joblessness was reported, with the unadjusted rate rising by more than a full percentage point to 7.3 percent in January.

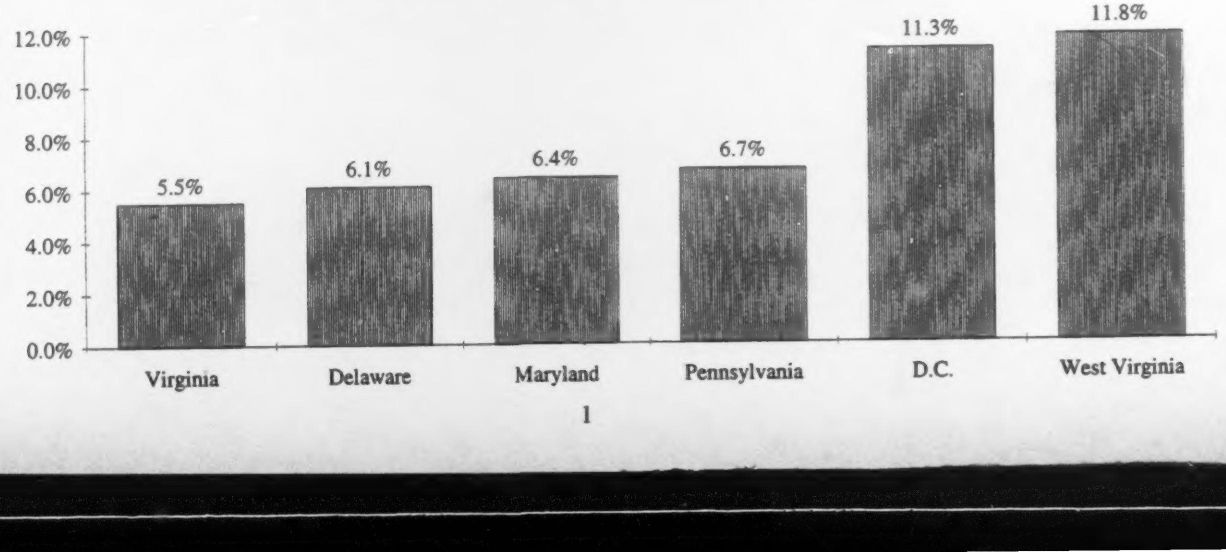
Sizable employment reductions are typical for January, with post-holiday and weather-related layoffs contributing to job loss. During January, the number of employed fell by about 17,400 persons to 2,488,851. Unlike in prior years, very few people left the labor force, shifting the burden of these cutbacks on the unemployment rolls. Unemployment moved up by 16,430 persons in January, raising the jobless count to 170,366.

	Unadjusted		Seasonally Adjusted	
	January 1994	December 1993	January 1994	December 1993
Civilian Labor Force	2,659,217	2,660,165	2,689,922	2,682,769
Total Employment	2,488,851	2,506,229	2,523,676	2,521,117
Total Unemployment	170,366	153,936	166,246	161,652
Unemployment Rate	6.4	5.8	6.2	6.0
National Unemployment Rate	7.3	6.0	6.7	6.4

Beginning this month, the state's labor force estimates will also be released in a seasonally adjusted form. Seasonal adjustment smoothes out the data series by eliminating the sharp fluctuations caused by seasonal events which follow a more or less regular pattern each year.

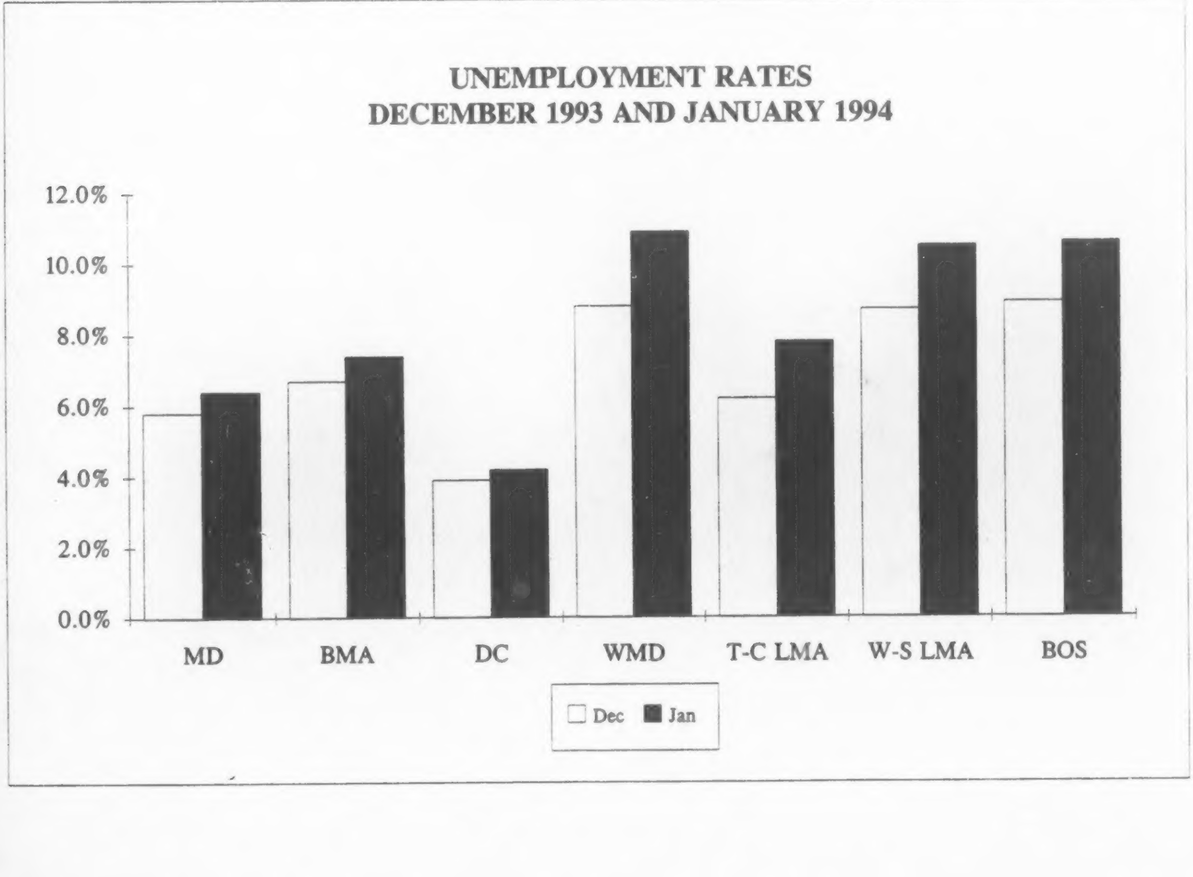
Also, in January 1994, the process for computing labor force statistics has been changed to reflect new data collection procedures and improved techniques for labor force estimation developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. These improvements, coupled with changes in definition/measurement, have substantially affected some estimates. The January estimates were also affected by the incorporation of 1990 census based population estimates.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN NEIGHBORING STATES--JANUARY 1994



TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - MARYLAND AND REGIONS

	JANUARY 1994		DECEMBER 1993	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
MARYLAND	170,366	6.4	153,936	5.8
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	89,115	7.4	81,302	6.7
MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS	46,683	4.2	44,360	3.9
WESTERN MARYLAND	12,533	10.9	9,981	8.8
TALBOT-CAROLINE LMA	2,513	7.8	2,029	6.2
WICOMICO-SOMERSET LMA	5,922	10.5	4,918	8.7
BALANCE OF STATE	13,601	10.6	11,344	8.9



REGIONAL ECONOMICS

Data for regional and area unemployment rates beginning with January 1994 are affected by improved estimation and survey techniques introduced at the state level by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These changes caused an increase in the number of individuals reported as being unemployed between December 1993 and January 1994. Users are cautioned that unemployment rates from January 1993 are not strictly comparable with January 1994 unemployment rates due to these changes.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area reported a regional unemployment rate of 7.4 percent for January. Within the region, Baltimore City's rate was the highest at 10.8 percent, while Howard County's was the lowest at 3.8 percent. Seasonal employment reductions and a slow economic recovery were responsible for rising unemployment throughout the region during January.

MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS

Maryland's DC suburbs reported the state's lowest regional unemployment rate at 4.2 percent in January. A strong regional economy has helped the area maintain a highly stable employment base. Montgomery County had the lowest unemployment for both the region and the state at 3.3 percent, followed by Charles County at 3.8 percent. Prince George's was the only county in the state with less unemployed workers in January than in December of 1993, causing January's rate to ebb slightly to 4.7 percent.

WESTERN MARYLAND

In Western Maryland, colder than usual winter weather resulted in the state's highest regional unemployment rate of 10.9 percent for January. Washington County experienced major manufacturing layoff activity, resulting in an unemployment rate of 9.6 percent. In both Allegany and Garrett counties, jobless rates hit double-digits at 12.0 percent and 14.5 percent, respectively.

TALBOT-CAROLINE LMA

The Talbot-Caroline LMA reported a regional unemployment rate of 7.8 percent for January. Caroline County's rate, at 8.3 percent, was the highest, representing 1,241 unemployed residents.

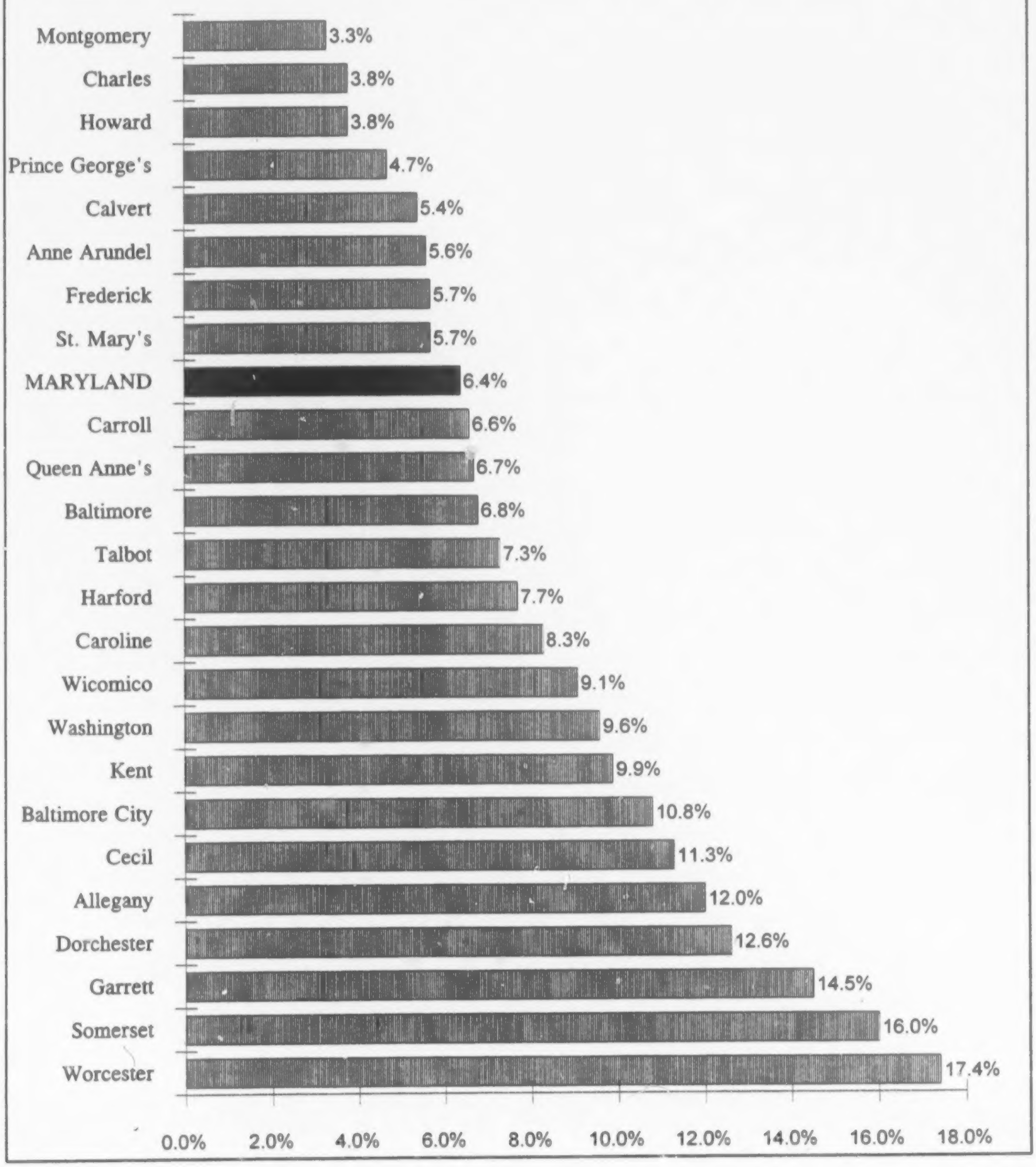
WICOMICO-SOMERSET LMA

Seasonal employment reductions and layoff activity resulted in a regional unemployment rate of 10.5 percent in January for the Wicomico-Somerset LMA. Somerset County's rate, at 16.0 percent, topped the regional average while Wicomico's, at 9.1 percent, was more than a full percentage point below that of the labor market area.

BALANCE OF STATE

Seasonal employment reductions on the Eastern Shore contributed to a regional unemployment rate of 10.6 percent for January 1994. St. Mary's County in Southern Maryland, which is stabilized by defense related employment, had the region's lowest unemployment rate of 5.7 percent. Worcester County's rate, at 17.4 percent, was the highest in both the region and the state.

LOCAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES--JANUARY 1994



Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development
Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, MD 21201

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
JANUARY 1994

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JANUARY	DECEMBER*	JANUARY	DECEMBER*	JANUARY	DECEMBER*	JAN.	DEC.*	JAN.1993
MARYLAND	2,659,217	2,660,165	2,488,851	2,506,229	170,366	153,936	6.4	5.8	6.5
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,205,467	1,205,195	1,116,352	1,123,893	89,115	81,302	7.4	6.7	7.5
BALTIMORE CITY	318,142	318,205	283,849	285,767	34,293	32,438	10.8	10.2	10.2
ANNE ARUNDEL	224,450	224,810	211,988	213,420	12,462	11,390	5.6	5.1	5.9
BALTIMORE	365,947	367,090	341,187	343,492	24,760	23,598	6.8	6.4	7.0
CARROLL	68,256	66,982	63,742	64,173	4,514	2,809	6.6	4.2	7.4
HARFORD	99,463	98,356	91,761	92,380	7,702	5,976	7.7	6.1	7.8
HOWARD	111,455	112,166	107,251	107,976	4,204	4,190	3.8	3.7	3.8
QUEEN ANNE'S	17,756	17,587	16,574	16,686	1,182	901	6.7	5.1	8.2
D. C. AREA	1,121,844	1,124,387	1,075,161	1,080,027	46,683	44,360	4.2	3.9	4.4
CALVERT	32,581	32,266	30,825	30,965	1,756	1,301	5.4	4.0	5.5
CHARLES	59,224	59,438	56,969	57,227	2,255	2,211	3.8	3.7	4.8
FREDERICK	94,109	92,583	88,778	89,180	5,331	3,403	5.7	3.7	6.1
MONTGOMERY	475,322	477,105	459,843	461,924	15,479	15,181	3.3	3.2	3.3
PRINCE GEORGE'S	460,607	462,996	438,746	440,731	21,861	22,265	4.7	4.8	5.0
WESTERN MARYLAND	115,111	113,612	102,578	103,631	12,533	9,981	10.9	8.8	10.7
ALLEGANY	34,674	33,613	30,529	30,336	4,145	3,277	12.0	9.7	12.2
GARRETT	13,768	13,942	11,767	12,156	2,001	1,786	14.5	12.8	13.6
WASHINGTON	66,669	66,057	60,282	61,139	6,387	4,918	9.6	7.4	9.3
TALBOT-CAROLINE LMA	32,347	32,775	29,834	30,746	2,513	2,029	7.8	6.2	8.0
CAROLINE	14,915	15,120	13,674	14,092	1,241	1,028	8.3	6.8	9.5
TALBOT	17,432	17,655	16,160	16,654	1,272	1,001	7.3	5.7	6.7
WICOMICO-SOMERSET LMA	56,230	56,292	50,308	51,374	5,922	4,918	10.5	8.7	9.3
SOMERSET	11,377	11,365	9,558	9,760	1,819	1,605	16.0	14.1	13.7
WICOMICO	44,853	44,927	40,750	41,614	4,103	3,313	9.1	7.4	8.2
BALANCE OF STATE	128,220	127,901	114,619	116,557	13,601	11,344	10.6	8.9	10.2
CECIL	39,164	38,129	34,740	34,969	4,424	3,160	11.3	8.3	9.7
DORCHESTER	16,387	16,413	14,325	14,757	2,062	1,656	12.6	10.1	12.5
KENT	10,117	10,033	9,119	9,347	998	686	9.9	6.8	9.1
ST. MARY'S	40,755	41,174	38,433	38,982	2,322	2,192	5.7	5.3	6.3
WORCESTER	21,797	22,152	18,002	18,502	3,795	3,650	17.4	16.5	17.4
UNITED STATES**	129,393,000	128,401,000	119,901,000	120,632,000	9,492,000	7,764,000	7.3	6.0	7.9

*Estimates for the state are revised.

**Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs. All data are not seasonally adjusted.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS BY PLACE OF WORK

Seasonal reductions lowered the number of jobs on Maryland's industry payrolls as anticipated during January. Job losses were reported in every major industry line. In all, there were about 65,000 fewer jobs in January, a decline on par with pre-recessionary reports for the month. Even with this decline, the current job count, at 2,066,100, is more than 24,000 higher than last January's total.

Retail trade reported the largest losses during January, with reductions of 20,900 jobs accounting for nearly one-third of the overall industry decline. A major portion of the retail decline resulted from the termination of temporary Christmas positions in general merchandise, apparel and miscellaneous retail stores. The end of the holiday season lessened demand at restaurants and food stores, causing employers to trim their payrolls. Layoffs, of note, were also reported at building material and garden supply stores as winter weather caused business to decline.

The government sector started out the new year with about 14,000 fewer jobs—a decline resulting primarily from semester break activity at state universities and local community colleges. Education, when combined, accounted for about nine out of every ten jobs lost in the public sector during January. Other public sector losses over the month included postal employment which fell as workloads returned to normal following the Christmas delivery rush.

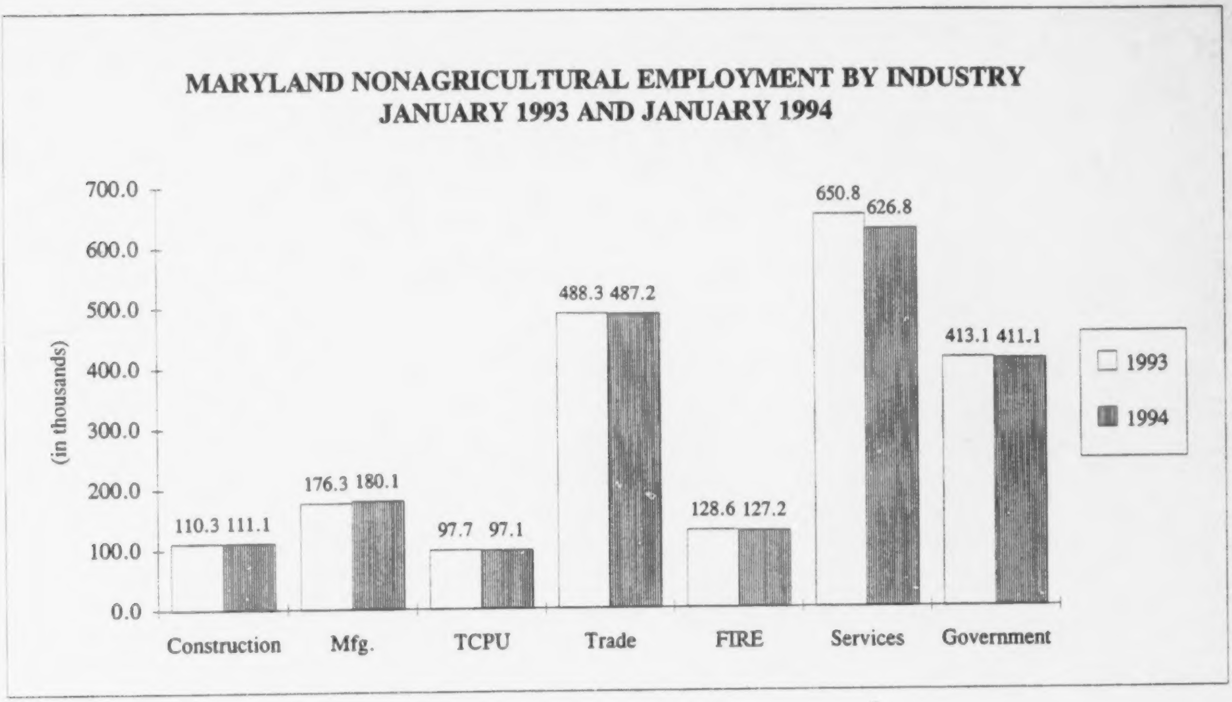
The services industry, also a relatively large contributor to January's downturn, dropped 13,100 jobs. Business services made the deepest cuts, with over one-third of the overall services' decline centered in this industry. Within business services, the demand for services provided by temporary help agencies, security firms, advertising agencies and data processing firms waned, causing employers to cut their staffing levels. Agricultural services was lower as usual this time of year and, with holiday functions over, hotels and amusements also reduced employment. In educational services, employment fell by an estimated 2,000 jobs as private colleges and universities began their mid-term breaks.

Seasonal declines also targeted the transportation industry. While layoff activity was reported in water and local transportation, post holiday reductions in trucking were largely responsible for the downturn in this industry sector. Meanwhile, employers in the finance, insurance, and real estate sector scaled back their payrolls by about 1,400 jobs, with layoffs in real estate accounting for about six out of every ten jobs lost in the combined industry group.

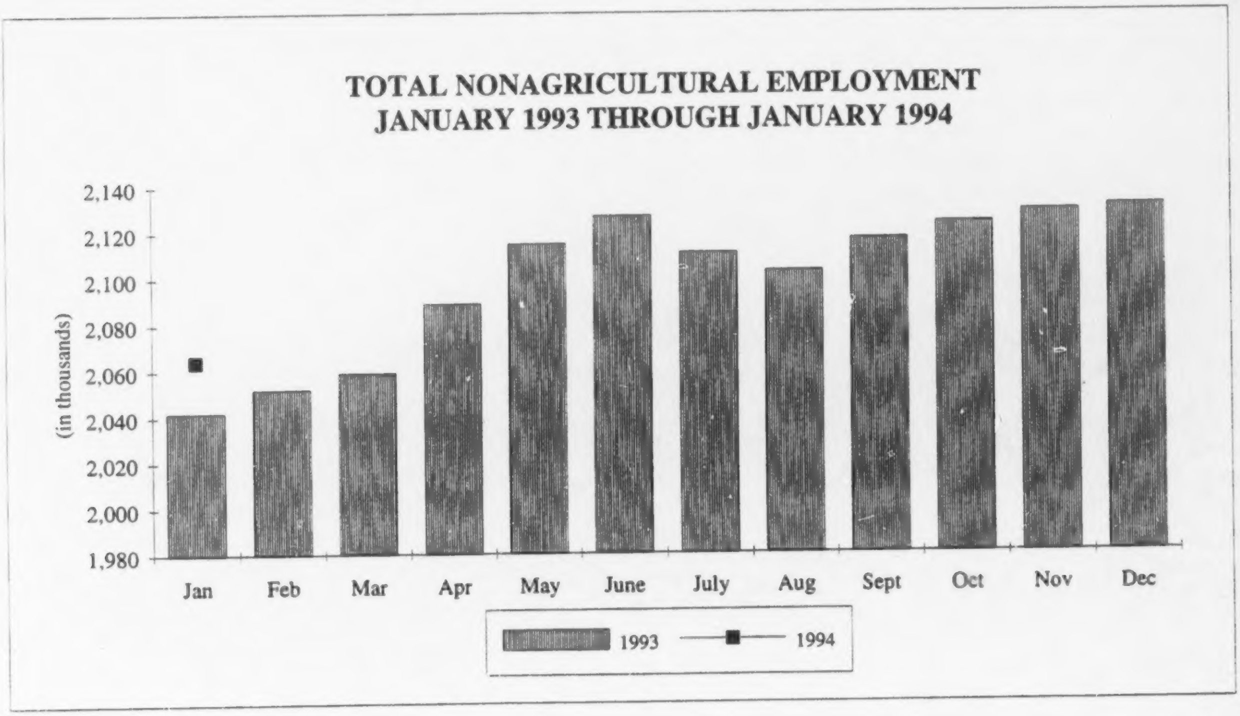
In the construction trades, the harsh weather conditions in January prompted a larger than anticipated employment loss. All phases of construction activity contracted, resulting in an overall industry decline of 10,300 jobs. Just over 57.0 percent of the overall industry decline, however, were centered in special trades.

The manufacturing industry entered its fourth consecutive month of declining employment in January, reporting losses of about 2,200 jobs. Employment fell in a number of industries over the month, with declines of 300+ jobs reported in chemicals, printing, and food processing. Compared to a year ago, jobs in Maryland's manufacturing industries are nearly 4,000 fewer.

Declining demand also caused employers to cut work schedules. The average workweek fell to 41.0 hours, down by more than a full hour from December's schedule. This workweek reduction, when coupled with a drop in hourly payrates, lowered weekly earnings by about $18.50 to $531.77. In durable goods manufacturing, seven of the ten reporting industries experienced workweek reductions, causing overall hours in the durables component to fall from 43.7 hours in December to 42.6 hours in January. With overtime hours cut, production workers saw their weekly checks shrink by 2.5 percent to $591.29. In nondurable goods, where shortened workweeks were also reported, the average workweek, at 39.8 hours in January, fell below the 40.0 hour mark for the first time since June 1993. This reduction, along with a drop in hourly rates, caused weekly paychecks to tumble by more than $15.00 to $485.16 in January. Production workers in the printing industry were the most sorely affected by schedule and earnings reductions, losing 2.8 hours and $46.70 in weekly earnings.



MARYLAND NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
JANUARY 1993 AND JANUARY 1994



TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
JANUARY 1993 THROUGH JANUARY 1994

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

MARYLAND
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JANUARY 1994

Industry	January 1994	December** 1993	January 1993	Percent Change Januay 1993- January 1994
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	2,066.1	2,130.9	2,041.7	1.2
Goods Producing	287.6	300.3	292.3	-1.6
Mining	1.0	1.1	1.1	-9.1
Construction	110.3	120.7	111.1	-0.7
Heavy Construction	11.2	14.1	11.5	-2.6
Manufacturing	176.3	178.5	180.1	-2.1
Durable Goods	86.3	86.8	88.5	-2.5
Lumber & Wood Products	3.7	3.7	3.6	2.8
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	6.4	6.6	6.3	1.6
Concrete, Gypsum, Plaster	3.8	4.0	3.7	2.7
Other Stone, Clay, & Glass	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.5	8.5	9.2	-7.6
Blast Furnaces	6.9	6.9	7.5	-8.0
Fabricated Metal Products	8.3	8.4	8.5	-2.4
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	3.1	3.2	3.3	-6.1
Other Fabricated Metal Products (Inc.342,343,345-349)	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0
Industrial Machinery	14.3	14.3	14.2	0.7
Refrigeration & Service Machinery	2.3	2.2	2.1	9.5
Other Industrial Machinery & Equipment (Inc. 352-357)	8.1	8.1	8.2	-1.2
Electronic Equipment	13.0	13.1	13.2	-1.5
Communications Equipment	5.0	5.0	4.6	8.7
Electronic Component	3.1	3.1	3.3	-6.1
Other Electronic Equipment	4.9	5.0	5.3	-7.5
Transportation Equipment	10.5	10.6	11.1	-5.4
Motor Vehicles	4.6	4.7	4.7	-2.1
Other Transportation (Inc. 372-375,379)	4.1	4.0	4.2	-2.4
Instruments & Related	16.3	16.3	17.4	-6.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2.3	2.2	2.1	9.5
Nondurable Goods	90.0	91.7	91.6	-1.7
Food & Kindred Products	21.2	21.7	22.0	-3.6
Meat Products	5.1	5.1	5.5	-7.3
Beverages	3.9	4.0	3.9	0.0
Other Food & Kindred (Inc. 202-207)	7.5	7.7	8.1	-7.4
Textile Mill, Apparel	8.5	8.5	8.6	-1.2
Paper & Allied Products	8.5	8.6	9.0	-5.6
Printing & Publishing	27.3	27.8	27.4	-0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	13.7	14.0	13.9	-1.4
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	8.7	8.8	8.5	2.4

Industry	January 1994	December** 1993	January 1993	Percent Change January 1993-January 1994
Service Producing	1,778.5	1,830.6	1,749.4	1.7
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	97.7	100.1	97.1	0.6
Transportation	54.8	56.8	54.1	1.3
Railroad Transportation	3.0	3.0	3.1	-3.2
Trucking & Warehousing	28.0	29.3	27.7	1.1
Communications & Utilities	42.9	43.3	43.0	-0.2
Communications	26.8	27.1	26.6	0.8
Electric, Gas, Sanitary	16.1	16.2	16.4	-1.8
Trade	488.3	509.6	487.2	0.2
Wholesale Trade	100.6	101.0	99.9	0.7
Retail Trade	387.7	408.6	387.3	0.1
Building Materials, Garden Supplies	15.7	16.5	15.6	0.6
General Merchandise Stores	41.4	46.8	43.5	-4.8
Food Stores	64.5	66.5	62.2	3.7
Eating & Drinking Places	120.5	125.8	120.8	-0.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	128.6	130.0	127.2	1.1
Finance	59.2	59.6	57.2	3.5
Depository Institutions	38.6	38.9	38.6	0.0
Commercial Banks	25.0	25.2	25.5	-2.0
Insurance	36.1	36.3	36.7	-1.6
Insurance Carriers	24.2	24.3	24.3	-0.4
Real Estate	33.3	34.1	33.3	0.0
Services	650.8	663.9	626.8	3.8
Business Services	140.3	145.1	131.6	6.6
Health Services	179.4	179.8	173.1	3.6
Hospitals	81.5	81.9	81.3	0.2
Legal Services	15.6	15.6	15.2	2.6
Educational Services	37.1	39.1	36.9	0.5
Private Colleges, Universities	20.3	22.1	20.3	0.0
Total Government	413.1	427.0	411.1	0.5
Total Federal Government	132.5	134.3	135.1	-1.9
Total State & Local Government	280.6	292.7	276.0	1.7
Total State Government	94.1	98.2	91.4	3.0
State Education	31.7	36.3	30.9	2.6
Other State Government	62.4	61.9	60.5	3.1
Total Local Government	186.5	194.5	184.6	1.0
Local Education	112.6	120.1	111.7	0.8
Other Local Government	73.9	74.4	72.9	1.4

*The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding and exclusion of some SIC's.

Data are not seasonally adjusted.

**Estimates are revised.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BY REGION--JANUARY 1994

Industry	Baltimore Metropolitan Area		Maryland Portion D.C. Suburbs		Western Maryland		Eastern Shore-Southern Maryland	
	Jan. 1994	Dec. 1993**	Jan. 1994	Dec. 1993**	Jan. 1994	Dec. 1993**	Jan. 1994	Dec. 1993**
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,073.1	1,107.0	758.8	780.5	91.3	94.6	138.1	142.7
Goods Producing	158.9	165.9	81.2	84.9	19.6	20.6	28.9	29.7
Mining	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2
Construction	52.0	57.0	47.3	50.7	4.3	5.0	7.2	8.0
Manufacturing	106.8	108.7	33.7	34.0	14.7	14.9	21.5	21.5
Durable Goods	54.3	55.3	16.7	16.7	6.6	6.6	8.7	8.6
Nondurable Goods	52.5	53.4	17.0	17.3	8.1	8.3	12.8	12.9
Service Producing	914.2	941.1	677.6	695.6	71.7	74.0	109.2	113.0
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	52.4	53.7	31.3	31.6	5.1	5.2	8.1	8.2
Trade	244.9	255.9	183.6	191.1	23.7	24.6	33.7	35.6
Wholesale Trade	59.3	59.8	30.9	31.1	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.5
Retail Trade	185.6	196.1	152.7	160.0	19.4	20.2	28.4	30.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	72.6	73.3	47.0	47.7	3.2	3.3	4.8	4.9
Services	337.3	346.6	249.4	253.4	24.2	24.5	35.2	35.9
Total Government	207.0	211.6	166.3	171.8	15.5	16.4	27.4	28.4
Federal	48.3	48.7	74.9	75.6	1.7	1.7	6.8	6.8
State	67.6	68.5	17.6	19.5	4.8	5.1	5.5	6.4
Local	91.1	94.4	73.8	76.7	9.0	9.6	15.1	15.2

*The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Estimates are revised.

Selected data below the major industry level is available upon request. Estimates are also available for Baltimore City.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
JANUARY 1994

Industry	Average Weekly Hours		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings	
	Jan. 1994	Dec. 1993	Jan. 1994	Dec. 1993	Jan. 1994	Dec. 1993
MARYLAND						
Manufacturing	41.0	42.2	$531.77	$550.29	$12.97	$13.04
Durable Goods	42.6	43.7	591.29	606.56	13.88	13.88
Lumber and Wood Products	39.5	41.0	369.72	377.20	9.36	9.20
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	41.9	44.6	504.48	544.12	12.04	12.20
Primary Metal Industries	44.0	44.3	777.04	781.01	17.66	17.63
Fabricated Metals	41.7	42.7	494.15	501.73	11.85	11.75
Industrial Machinery	45.2	45.0	638.68	633.15	14.13	14.07
Electronic Equipment	41.2	43.7	489.04	523.53	11.87	11.98
Transportation Equipment	43.5	45.6	764.30	805.30	17.57	17.66
Instruments and Related Products	39.3	40.5	536.45	558.90	13.65	13.80
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	42.9	42.4	424.71	417.64	9.90	9.85
Nondurable Goods	39.8	40.9	485.16	504.30	12.19	12.33
Food and Kindred Products	40.6	42.1	470.96	487.52	11.60	11.58
Textile Mill, Apparel	36.0	37.2	288.72	301.69	8.02	8.11
Paper and Allied Products	40.5	40.7	536.22	538.05	13.24	13.22
Printing and Publishing	37.1	39.9	534.24	580.94	14.40	14.56
Chemicals and Allied Products	43.6	42.2	575.52	573.92	13.20	13.60
Rubber and Plastic Products	42.9	42.8	461.18	462.24	10.75	10.80
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA						
Manufacturing	41.8	42.8	$564.72	$581.22	$13.51	$13.58
Durable Goods	43.5	44.5	642.93	659.05	14.78	14.81
Nondurable Goods	40.2	41.3	494.86	512.95	12.31	12.42

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

	January 1994	December 1993	January 1993
Initial Claims	33,073	32,457	28,782
Weeks Claimed	249,505	189,210	237,089
First Payments	22,595	11,041	19,441
Final Payments	2,360	1,145	1,638
Weeks Paid	201,876	148,554	195,139
Net Benefit Amount	$36,024,284	$26,673,328	$34,923,539
Average Check Amount	$178.45	$179.55	$178.97

Seasonal layoffs caused the number of initial filings to rise over the month as expected, with January's gain marking the fourth consecutive increase in unemployment applications. Almost 33,100 initial claims were processed during January, an increase of 1.9 percent from December's filings. This upswing, while relatively small, was enough to push initial filings above last January's count of 28,782, marking the first time in almost a full year that initial claims were higher than year ago levels. The statewide increase was confined solely to the D.C. Suburban Area where claims filings were higher at each of the local unemployment offices within the region. About one-third of the regional upswing was tied to increased filing activity reported at the Wheaton local office. The number of weeks claimed also advanced during January to 249,505, an increase of 31.9 percent over December's total and 5.2 percent, or 12,416, higher than a year ago. Regionally, the largest gain, of more than 50.0 percent, occurred in the Balance of State Area.

About eight out of every ten weeks claimed, or 201,876 weeks, were paid during January, an increase of 35.9 percent from December's payments. First payments and final payments also increased substantially over the month. First payments, rising for the fourth consecutive month to 22,595, were more than 16.0 percent higher than the year ago total. Final payments climbed to 2,360 in January, their highest level since July 1992. Locally, higher numbers of final payments were reported by each of the unemployment offices with the exception of Grasonville.

For those claimants receiving benefits during January, payments were slightly lower at $178.45. While checks were smaller, th payment of an additional 53,322 checks in January raised the net payout by $9.3 million over the month to an estimated $36.0 million.

REGIONAL INDICATORS
JANUARY 1994

	BMA	DC Suburbs	Western Maryland	Balance of State
Initial Claims	16,032	7,751	4,301	4,988
Weeks Claimed	122,051	50,322	22,816	36,199
First Payments	11,090	4,038	2,802	3,806
Final Payments	1,286	532	94	259
Weeks Paid	98,951	40,609	19,316	30,382
Net Benefit Amount	$17,776,122	$7,739,523	$3,261,819	$4,819,702
Average Check Amount	$179.65	$190.59	$168.87	$158.64

Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development
Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information
1100 North Eutaw Street
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Maryland Monthly Labor Review

MARCH, 1994

Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development
Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

William Donald Schaefer, Governor
Mark L. Wasserman, Secretary

LABOR FORCE DEVELOPMENTS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Following the stability of February, the labor market status of Maryland residents was noticeably changed in March. A decline in the number of jobseekers, coupled with a modest increase in the number of employed, caused the statewide jobless rate to drop substantially from 6.5 percent in February to 5.8 percent in March. The statewide decline was indicative of the national movement which showed joblessness falling by 0.3 percentage points to 6.8 percent.

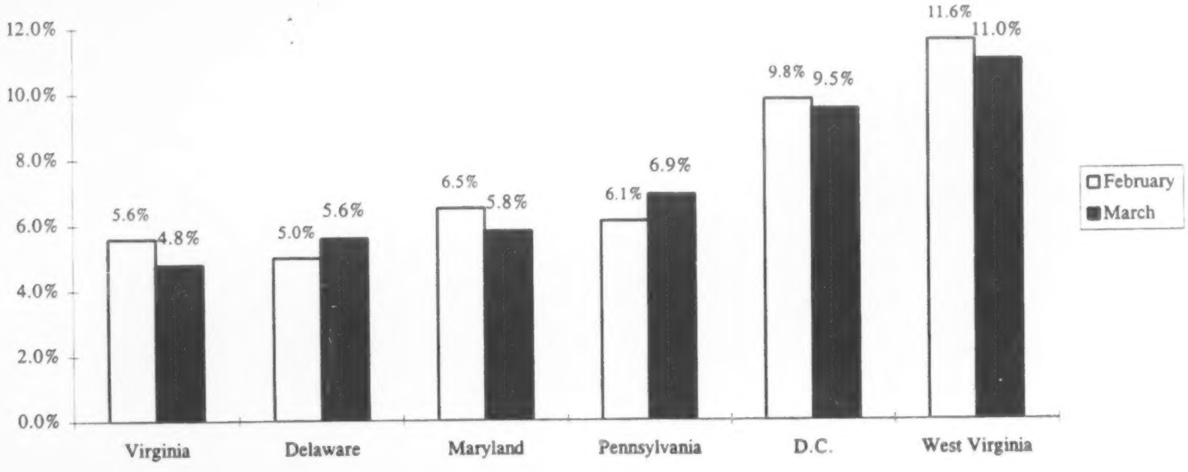
Unemployment rates were lower during March in twenty-three of the state's local jurisdictions, ten of which reported declines of a full percentage point or better.

While the withdrawal of workers from the labor market was the primary factor responsible for reducing joblessness over the month, employment also grew, adding nearly 1,100 workers to the 2,494,408 who held jobs in February. The number of unemployed workers fell to 153,415, the lowest level since September 1991. Following seasonal adjustment, the number of unemployed were also fewer, causing the jobless rate to inch down from 6.0 percent to 5.7 percent.

	Unadjusted		Seasonally Adjusted	
	March 1994	February 1994	March 1994	February 1994
Civilian Labor Force	2,648,893	2,666,537	2,663,125	2,698,679
Total Employment	2,495,478	2,494,408	2,511,911	2,535,716
Total Unemployment	153,415	172,129	151,214	162,963
Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.5	5.7	6.0
National Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.1	6.5	6.5

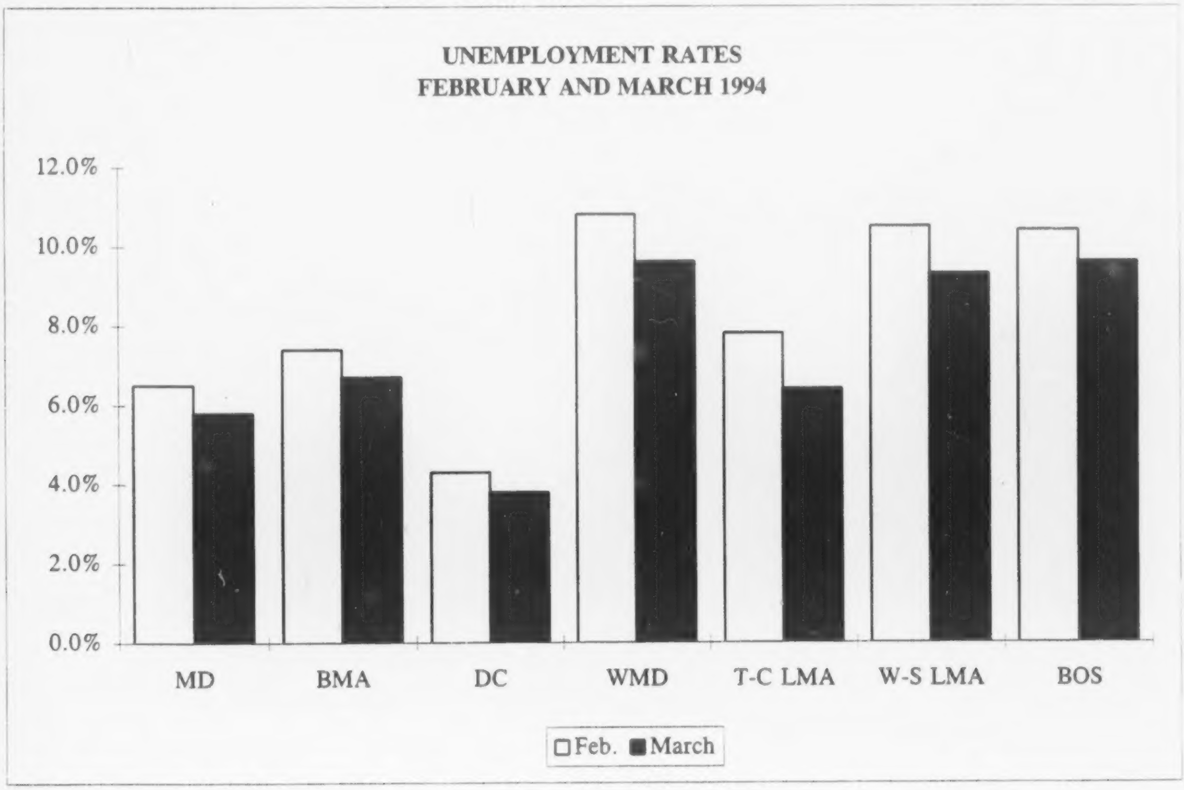
With the exception of Delaware and Pennsylvania, declining joblessness was the norm throughout the region. Delaware, which in February maintained a regional low at 5.0 percent, reported a rate of 5.6 percent in March. With this increase, Virginia was able to overtake Delaware in the ranking. While unemployment trends were mixed, all states, with the exception of Delaware, reported rising employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN NEIGHBORING STATES--MARCH 1994



TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - MARYLAND AND REGIONS

	MARCH 1994		FEBRUARY 1994	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
MARYLAND	153,415	5.8	172,129	6.5
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	80,137	6.7	89,008	7.4
MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS	42,693	3.8	48,813	4.3
WESTERN MARYLAND	10,980	9.6	12,470	10.8
TALBOT-CAROLINE LMA	2,101	6.4	2,561	7.8
WICOMICO-SOMERSET LMA	5,239	9.3	5,924	10.5
BALANCE OF STATE	12,266	9.6	13,353	10.4


UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1994

REGIONAL ECONOMICS

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

During March, the jobless rate in the BMA moved down by 0.7 percentage points, its largest over the month decline in more than six months, to 6.7 percent. About 8,900 fewer persons were unemployed in March than in February, a decline which lowered the jobless count to 80, 137. Labor force reductions caused jobless rates to tumble throughout the region, with the largest declines occurring in Carroll and Harford counties. Baltimore City's rate, while the highest in the region, dropped to 9.6 percent - it's lowest level in over two years. Jobseekers looking for work within the region during March found opportunities most plentiful in the services and construction industries. Nearly one-third of the employment gain in services occurred in the business services sector while, in construction, hiring activity was strongest among special trade contractors.

MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS

Employment in the region was little changed during March, however, the number of unemployed fell by more than 6,100 persons as workers exited the job market. With this decline, the regional unemployment rate dropped from 4.3 percent in February to 3.8 percent in March. Declining joblessness was the norm throughout the region. Montgomery County's rate, which consistently ranks as both the lowest in the region and the state, fell from 3.4 percent in February to 2.9 percent in March. In Frederick County, where the largest decline occurred, industrial activity was driven by continuing recalls in education. On a regional basis, hiring activity was reported in every major industry line with the exception of communications. The services industry was the largest source of opportunities, with upturns reported in amusements and business, health, social and miscellaneous services industries.

WESTERN MARYLAND

Unemployment impacted upon an estimated 9.6 percent of the Western region's labor force during March, down from 10.8 percent in February. In both Allegany and Garrett counties, unemployment rates while declining by more than a full percentage point, nonetheless continued in the double-digit range at 10.4 percent and 13.1 percent, respectively. In these counties, however, where inclement weather tends to be an inhibiting factor, unemployment rates of this magnitude are not uncommon. Washington County rounded out the regional perspective with an unemployment rate of 8.5 percent in March, down from February's rate of 9.5 percent. At the regional level, about 500 jobs were added to industry payrolls over the month. Among private sector employers, hiring was foremost in manufacturing, construction, business services and food stores.

TALBOT-CAROLINE LMA

Employment in the area rose by nearly 400 people in March, causing the jobless rate to fall sharply from 7.8 percent in February to 6.4 percent in March. Talbot County's rate improved markedly, dropping by two full percentage points to 5.2 percent in March, with recalls in manufacturing contributing to this decline.

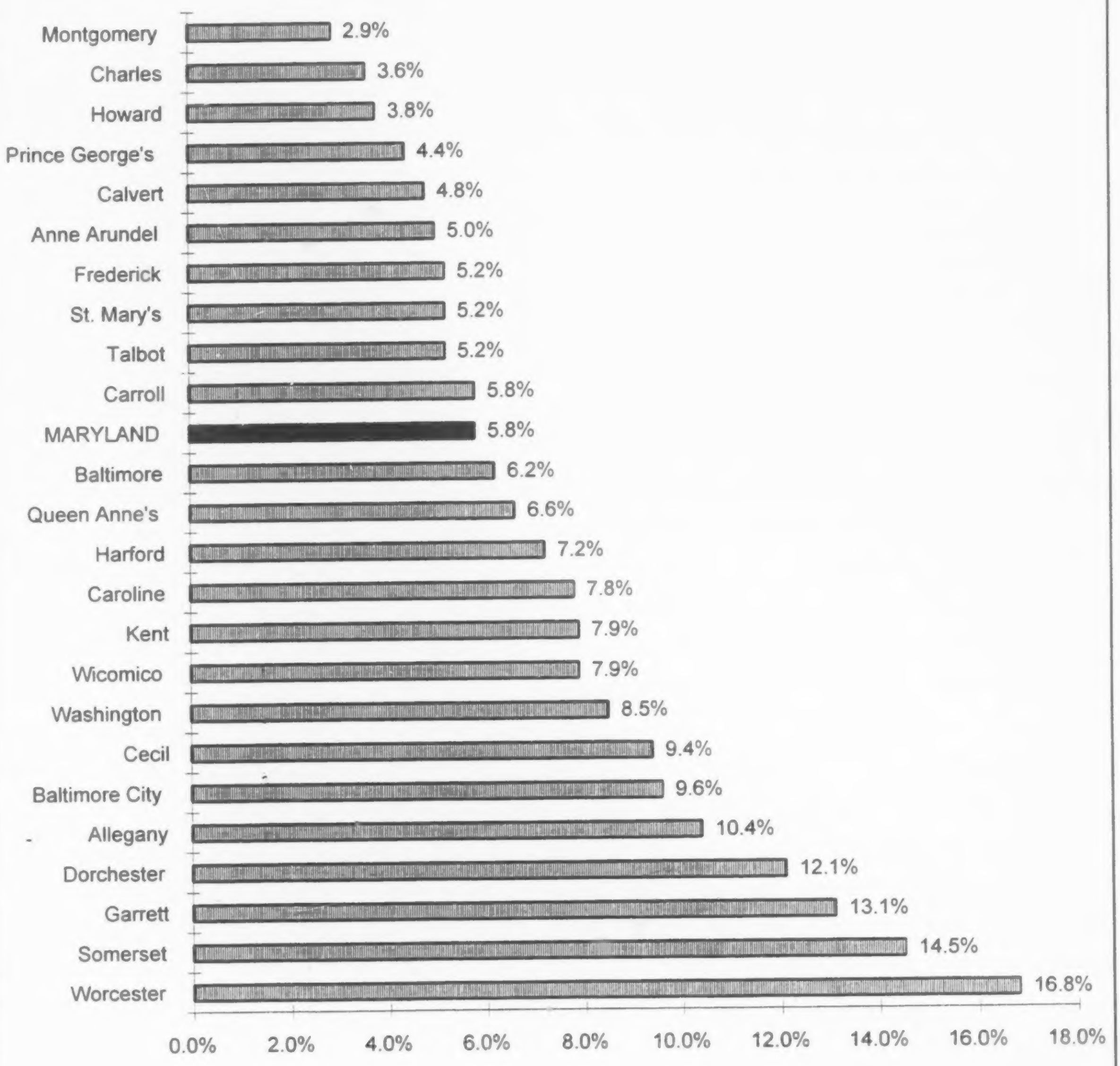
WICOMICO-SOMERSET LMA

The number of employed in this lower shore region increased by more than 750 persons, a gain which helped to accommodate a modest increase in the labor force and drop the unemployment rate by more than a full percentage point to 9.3 percent. Employment growth helped to ease joblessness in both counties, with recalls in education and hiring in transportation increasing local job availability.

BALANCE OF STATE

Unemployment in the region dropped by 0.8 percentage points to 9.6 percent in March. Declining unemployment was the norm throughout the region with the exception of Worcester County where labor force expansion outpaced employment gains, adding about 130 workers to the unemployment rolls. During March, seasonal expansion in the trade and services industries helped to improve regional labor market conditions.

LOCAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES--MARCH 1994



Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development
Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, MD 21201

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
MARCH 1994

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	MARCH	FEBRUARY*	MARCH	FEBRUARY*	MARCH	FEBRUARY*	MARCH	FEB.*	MAR.1993***
MARYLAND	2,648,893	2,666,537	2,495,478	2,494,408	153,415	172,129	5.8	6.5	6.3
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,194,784	1,204,124	1,114,647	1,115,116	80,137	89,008	6.7	7.4	7.4
BALTIMORE CITY	313,433	316,177	283,416	283,535	30,017	32,642	9.6	10.3	10.1
ANNE ARUNDEL	222,918	224,277	211,664	211,753	11,254	12,524	5.0	5.6	6.0
BALTIMORE	363,097	365,983	340,666	340,810	22,431	25,173	6.2	6.9	7.0
CARROLL	67,549	68,354	63,645	63,672	3,904	4,682	5.8	6.8	7.1
HARFORD	98,735	99,895	91,620	91,659	7,115	8,236	7.2	8.2	7.3
HOWARD	111,337	111,553	107,087	107,132	4,250	4,421	3.8	4.0	3.9
QUEEN ANNE'S	17,716	17,886	16,549	16,556	1,167	1,330	6.6	7.4	7.1
D. C. AREA	1,122,904	1,129,247	1,080,211	1,080,434	42,693	48,813	3.8	4.3	4.2
CALVERT	32,522	32,718	30,970	30,976	1,552	1,742	4.8	5.3	5.1
CHARLES	59,364	59,694	57,236	57,248	2,128	2,446	3.6	4.1	4.4
FREDERICK	94,097	95,049	89,195	89,214	4,902	5,835	5.2	6.1	5.8
MONTGOMERY	475,871	478,141	462,003	462,098	13,868	16,043	2.9	3.4	3.2
PRINCE GEORGE'S	461,049	463,644	440,806	440,897	20,243	22,747	4.4	4.9	4.8
WESTERN MARYLAND	113,996	115,498	103,016	103,028	10,980	12,470	9.6	10.8	10.4
ALLEGANY	34,429	34,822	30,837	30,704	3,592	4,118	10.4	11.8	11.7
GARRETT	13,676	13,863	11,883	11,884	1,793	1,979	13.1	14.3	13.8
WASHINGTON	65,891	66,813	60,296	60,440	5,595	6,373	8.5	9.5	8.9
TALBOT-CAROLINE LMA	32,599	32,677	30,498	30,116	2,101	2,561	6.4	7.8	7.4
CAROLINE	15,167	15,091	13,979	13,804	1,188	1,287	7.8	8.5	9.7
TALBOT	17,432	17,586	16,519	16,312	913	1,274	5.2	7.2	5.2
WICOMICO-SOMERSET LMA	56,608	56,537	51,369	50,613	5,239	5,924	9.3	10.5	9.1
SOMERSET	11,413	11,407	9,759	9,615	1,654	1,792	14.5	15.7	14.7
WICOMICO	45,195	45,130	41,610	40,998	3,585	4,132	7.9	9.2	7.7
BALANCE OF STATE	128,004	128,454	115,738	115,101	12,266	13,353	9.6	10.4	9.5
CECIL	38,068	38,956	34,493	34,687	3,575	4,269	9.4	11.0	9.4
DORCHESTER	16,683	16,521	14,658	14,429	2,025	2,092	12.1	12.7	12.1
KENT	10,195	10,172	9,388	9,209	807	963	7.9	9.5	8.7
ST. MARY'S	40,935	41,051	38,788	38,602	2,147	2,449	5.2	6.0	5.9
WORCESTER	22,123	21,754	18,411	18,174	3,712	3,580	16.8	16.5	14.8
UNITED STATES**	129,718,000	129,764,000	120,844,000	120,503,000	8,874,000	9,262,000	6.8	7.1	7.3

*Estimates for the state are revised.
**Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
***Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. Further information is available upon request.
NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs. All data are not seasonally adjusted.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS BY PLACE OF WORK

Following February's disappointing performance, Maryland's businesses dug out from the winter snows to begin their seasonal hiring. Rising employment was the norm across the state's four regions. With the exception of the manufacturing and finance sectors, employment rose in every major industry line, producing an overall increase of 18,900 jobs. March's increase is the best gain for the month since 1990. Just over one-third of the monthly gain resulted from expansion in the services sector, with seasonal job generation prodding the increase.

A number of individual services industries reported higher job totals in March, with business and agricultural services making the strongest showings. These two industries, when combined, accounted for about four out of every ten jobs added in the services group. Seasonal gains uplifted employment in hotels and in amusements where the reopening of racetracks and golf courses, particularly at local country clubs, increased employment needs. Health services added about 700 jobs in March, recouping some of the losses reported in the first part of 1994. Elsewhere in services, activity, of note, was reported in educational services where recalls continued at private colleges.

Seasonal employment patterns also prevailed in the public sector where recalls at local boards of education and community colleges was the driving force behind the monthly employment gain. Local governments also began to beef up their payrolls, adding workers to their outdoor maintenance crews.

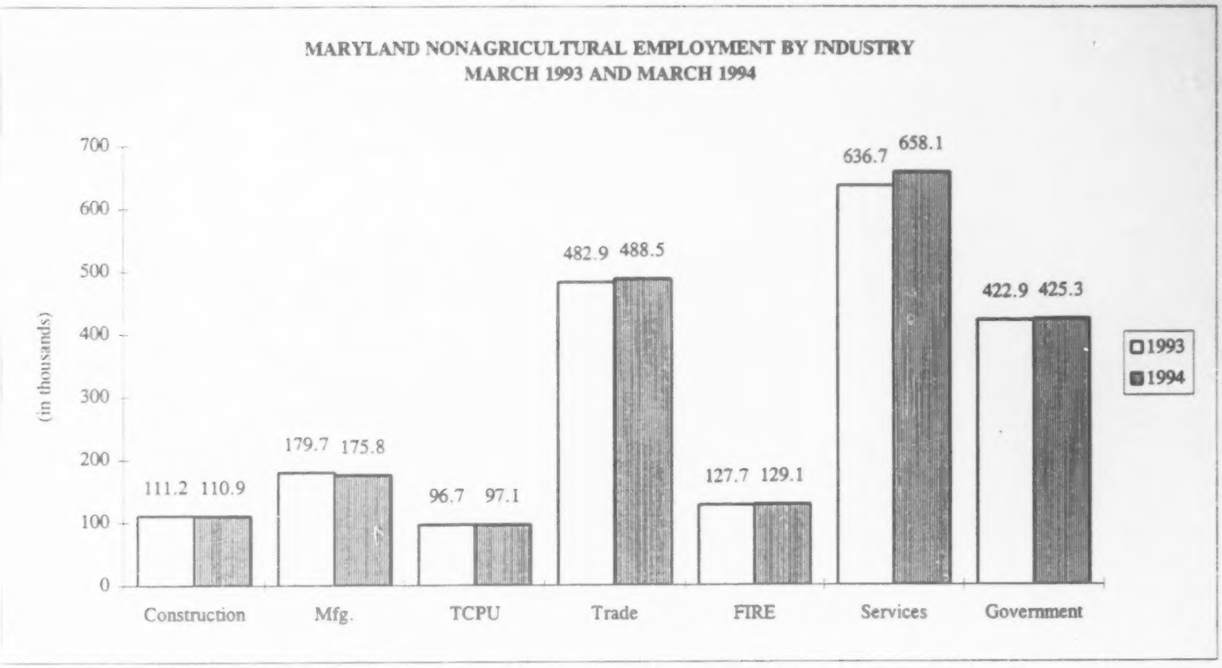
Payrolls also grew in trade establishments, with reported hiring during March adding about 4,000 jobs. Expansion in trade was centered primarily in the retail component. Local restaurants were the big job producers while modest gains were reported at building material/garden supply stores and auto dealers and service stations.

Employment in the construction trades began to come out of its winter slump, gaining about 2,700 jobs over the month. March's increase was across the board, with all three construction components reporting higher job totals. Construction activity picked up across the state, with hiring in special trades fueling regional performance.

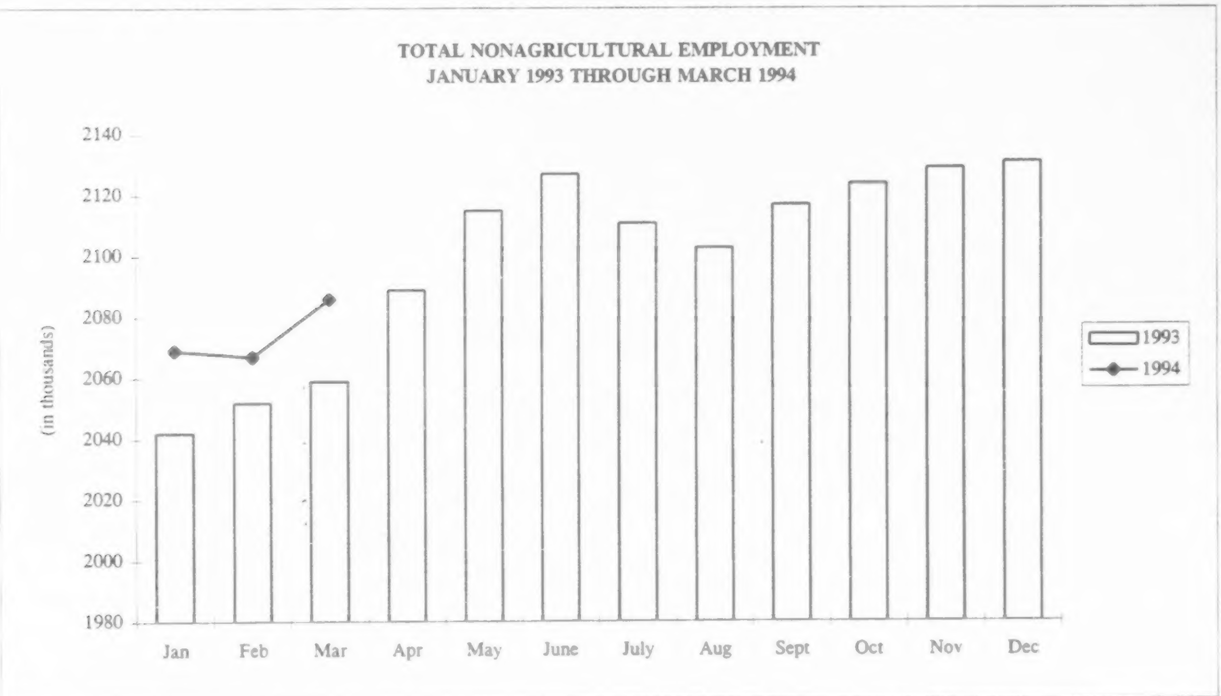
The transportation/communication/utilities sector picked up an additional 1,000 jobs during March. Job gains were restricted to the transportation sector with hiring/recalls in water transportation and miscellaneous transportation services contributing to the industry upturn. Meanwhile, in finance, insurance and real estate, the sole declining industry during March, hiring in real estate was canceled out by declines in both finance and insurance. In all, about 100 fewer jobs were reported in the industry during March.

The manufacturing industry held its own during March, maintaining a job count of 175,800. Within manufacturing, however, performance was mixed with job gains in durables and a corresponding drop in nondurables. Overall, about 300 jobs were added in durable goods industries, a gain tied to increases in lumber, stone and fabricated metals manufacturing. In nondurable goods, while gains were reported in food and paper products, a downward trend prevailed due to reductions in printing and rubber products. The largest drop occurred in rubber products where employment was diminished by about 400 jobs during March due to strike activity.

While the employment trend in manufacturing was steady, the movement in hours and earnings was particularly noteworthy. Workweeks were extended by more than 2.0 full hours over the month, rising to 41.0 hours in March. Once again, it appears that more manufacturers are opting to keep production going by increasing workweeks rather than by hiring additional workers. The lengthening of workweeks meant higher paychecks despite a drop in hourly earnings. In durable goods industries where all but primary metals and transportation equipment reported longer workweeks, production workers put in an additional 2.1 hours per week and earned about $15.00 more in their weekly paychecks. In nondurables, the addition of 2.7 hours increased the workweek to 40.1 hours in March, causing weekly paychecks to rise by 6.5 percent to $490.42.



MARYLAND NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
MARCH 1993 AND MARCH 1994



TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
JANUARY 1993 THROUGH MARCH 1994

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

MARYLAND
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
MARCH 1994

Industry	March 1994	February** 1994	March 1993	Percent Change March 1993-March 1994
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	2,085.9	2,067.0	2,058.9	1.3
Goods Producing	287.8	285.0	292.0	-1.4
Mining	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.0
Construction	110.9	108.2	111.2	-0.3
Heavy Construction	11.7	10.9	11.8	-0.8
Manufacturing	175.8	175.8	179.7	-2.2
Durable Goods	85.8	85.5	87.7	-2.2
Lumber & Wood Products	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.8
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	6.4	6.3	6.3	1.6
Concrete, Gypsum, Plaster	3.8	3.7	3.7	2.7
Other Stone, Clay, & Glass	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.3	8.8	-5.7
Blast Furnaces	6.7	6.7	7.1	-5.6
Fabricated Metal Products	8.3	8.2	8.4	-1.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	3.1	3.0	3.3	-6.1
Other Fabricated Metal Products (Inc.342,343,345-349)	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0
Industrial Machinery	14.4	14.4	14.6	-1.4
Refrigeration & Service Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.4	-4.2
Other Industrial Machinery & Equipment (Inc. 352-357)	8.1	8.1	8.3	-2.4
Electronic Equipment	13.0	13.0	13.0	0.0
Communications Equipment	5.0	5.0	4.6	8.7
Electronic Component	3.1	3.1	3.3	-6.1
Other Electronic Equipment	4.9	4.9	5.1	-3.9
Transportation Equipment	10.3	10.3	11.0	-6.4
Motor Vehicles	4.5	4.6	4.6	-2.2
Other Transportation (Inc. 372-375,379)	3.9	3.9	4.2	-7.1
Instruments & Related	16.2	16.2	17.0	-4.7
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2.2	2.2	2.1	4.8
Nondurable Goods	90.0	90.3	92.0	-2.2
Food & Kindred Products	21.3	21.2	22.0	-3.2
Meat Products	5.1	5.0	5.5	-7.3
Beverages	3.9	3.9	3.8	2.6
Other Food & Kindred (Inc. 202-207)	7.7	7.7	8.2	-6.1
Textile Mill, Apparel	8.7	8.7	8.7	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	8.5	8.4	8.9	-4.5
Printing & Publishing	27.5	27.6	27.5	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	13.5	13.5	14.0	-3.6
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	8.4	8.8	8.7	-3.4

Industry	March 1994	February** 1994	March 1993	Percent Change March 1993-March 1994
Service Producing	1,798.1	1,782.0	1,766.9	1.8
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	97.1	96.1	96.7	0.4
Transportation	55.7	54.7	53.8	3.5
Railroad Transportation	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	28.1	28.1	27.3	2.9
Communications & Utilities	41.4	41.4	42.9	-3.5
Communications	26.4	26.4	26.5	-0.4
Electric, Gas, Sanitary	15.0	15.0	16.4	-8.5
Trade	488.5	484.5	482.9	1.2
Wholesale Trade	100.4	100.2	100.0	0.4
Retail Trade	388.1	384.3	382.9	1.4
Building Materials, Garden Supplies	15.8	15.1	15.7	0.6
General Merchandise Stores	39.9	39.8	41.1	-2.9
Food Stores	64.6	64.5	61.8	4.5
Eating & Drinking Places	123.5	121.2	122.0	1.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	129.1	129.2	127.7	1.1
Finance	59.7	59.8	57.7	3.5
Depository Institutions	39.0	39.1	38.7	0.8
Commercial Banks	25.3	25.3	25.5	-0.8
Insurance	35.9	36.0	36.8	-2.4
Insurance Carriers	24.1	24.2	24.5	-1.6
Real Estate	33.5	33.4	33.2	0.9
Services	658.1	651.6	636.7	3.4
Business Services	140.4	139.0	132.0	6.4
Health Services	179.0	178.3	173.9	2.9
Hospitals	81.5	81.2	81.5	0.0
Legal Services	15.6	15.6	15.4	1.3
Educational Services	40.3	39.4	39.9	1.0
Private Colleges, Universities	23.3	22.5	22.8	2.2
Total Government	425.3	420.6	422.9	0.6
Total Federal Government	132.1	132.2	135.0	-2.1
Total State & Local Government	293.2	288.4	287.9	1.8
Total State Government	96.9	96.1	96.2	0.7
State Education	34.6	33.9	35.3	-2.0
Other State Government	62.3	62.2	60.9	2.3
Total Local Government	196.3	192.3	191.7	2.4
Local Education	121.2	118.2	118.4	2.4
Other Local Government	75.1	74.1	73.3	2.5

*The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding and exclusion of some SIC's.

Data are not seasonally adjusted.

**Estimates are revised.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BY REGION--MARCH 1994

Industry	Baltimore Metropolitan Area		Maryland Portion D.C. Suburbs		Western Maryland		Eastern Shore-Southern Maryland	
	Mar. 1994	Feb. 1994**	Mar. 1994	Feb. 1994**	Mar. 1994	Feb. 1994**	Mar. 1994	Feb. 1994**
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,077.9	1,069.5	767.6	761.4	92.0	91.5	139.8	138.1
Goods Producing	157.8	156.8	82.0	79.6	19.7	19.4	28.9	28.8
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2
Construction	52.4	51.0	48.0	45.8	4.1	4.0	7.2	7.1
Manufacturing	105.3	105.7	33.8	33.6	15.0	14.8	21.5	21.5
Durable Goods	53.6	53.7	17.1	17.0	6.6	6.5	8.7	8.6
Nondurable Goods	51.7	52.0	16.7	16.6	8.4	8.3	12.8	12.9
Service Producing	920.1	912.7	685.6	681.8	72.3	72.1	110.9	109.3
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	51.5	51.0	31.1	31.2	5.2	5.2	8.4	8.2
Trade	242.7	242.0	182.7	182.3	23.9	24.0	33.9	33.7
Wholesale Trade	58.9	58.6	30.8	31.0	4.5	4.5	5.3	5.3
Retail Trade	183.8	183.4	151.9	151.3	19.4	19.5	28.6	28.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	72.1	72.2	47.5	47.4	3.2	3.2	4.8	4.8
Services	342.4	339.2	253.5	250.9	23.7	23.6	35.6	35.2
Total Government	211.4	208.3	170.8	170.0	16.3	16.1	28.2	27.4
Federal	48.0	48.0	74.6	74.8	1.7	1.8	6.8	6.8
State	68.6	67.8	19.2	19.0	5.0	4.9	6.0	5.6
Local	94.8	92.5	77.0	76.2	9.6	9.4	15.4	15.0

*The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Estimates are revised.

Selected data below the major industry level is available upon request. Estimates are also available for Baltimore City.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
MARCH 1994

Industry	Average Weekly Hours		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings	
	Mar. 1994	Feb. 1994	Mar. 1994	Feb. 1994	Mar. 1994	Feb. 1994
MARYLAND						
Manufacturing	41.0	38.6	$530.54	$503.73	$12.94	$13.05
Durable Goods	42.1	40.0	581.40	556.80	13.81	13.92
Lumber and Wood Products	39.5	36.5	357.48	328.50	9.05	9.00
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	42.8	37.1	518.74	450.77	12.12	12.15
Primary Metal Industries	44.0	44.3	794.20	800.50	18.05	18.07
Fabricated Metals	43.1	39.4	504.70	462.16	11.71	11.73
Industrial Machinery	44.7	41.5	638.32	588.89	14.28	14.19
Electronic Equipment	42.0	39.0	511.56	463.71	12.18	11.89
Transportation Equipment	39.4	40.7	664.28	698.01	16.86	17.15
Instruments and Related Products	40.5	39.8	560.93	545.26	13.85	13.70
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	38.0	36.0	382.66	361.80	10.07	10.05
Nondurable Goods	40.1	37.4	490.42	461.14	12.23	12.33
Food and Kindred Products	40.7	39.1	482.30	452.00	11.85	11.56
Textile Mill, Apparel	37.0	30.0	306.36	237.00	8.28	7.90
Paper and Allied Products	40.0	36.5	510.00	487.28	12.75	13.35
Printing and Publishing	38.5	37.3	550.55	529.66	14.30	14.20
Chemicals and Allied Products	43.0	40.7	576.20	573.87	13.40	14.10
Rubber and Plastic Products	41.5	38.5	439.90	404.25	10.60	10.50
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA						
Manufacturing	41.3	38.4	$558.79	$528.77	$13.53	$13.77
Durable Goods	43.2	40.1	633.74	603.10	14.67	15.04
Nondurable Goods	39.7	37.0	494.27	465.83	12.45	12.59

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

	March 1994	**February 1994**	**March 1993**
Initial Claims	19,558	20,227	25,679
Weeks Claimed	276,778	255,692	286,367
First Payments	10,048	14,220	12,860
Final Payments	6,856	4,327	1,270
Weeks Paid	228,337	210,983	236,012
Net Benefit Amount	$41,219,777	$38,027,604	$42,900,544
Average Check Amount	$180.52	$180.24	$181.77

Initial claims filings declined for the second consecutive month, falling by about 3.3 percent to 19,558. As a rule, initial claims activity normally drops off in March as the job market begins to open up with early spring time expansion. This year's decline, quite small by historical standards, was undoubtedly limited by the lingering winter weather conditions which curtailed activity in a number of industries. Fewer filings were reported in each of the state's four regions, with the Balance of State Area reporting the highest percentage decline of 9.3 percent. At the local level, the Bel Air unemployment office showed the largest downward movement.

While initial claims were fewer, the number of weeks claimed advanced, a movement not uncharacteristic for the month, by 8.2 percent to 276,778. Even with this increase, weeks claimed were just over 3.0 percent below the March 1993 level. Just over 228,300 weeks were compensated during March, up from 210,983 in February. Nearly 50.0 percent of the statewide increase was centered in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area where an additional 8,555 weeks were compensated in March. At the state level, first payments accounted for about 4.4 percent of all weeks compensated while final payments, which have recently been adjusted upward to correct a reporting error, represented about 3.0 percent of the monthly payments.

During March, the net benefit amount increased to about $41.2 million in response to both the jump in weeks paid and the rise in the average check to $180.52.

REGIONAL INDICATORS
MARCH 1994

	BMA	DC Suburbs	Western Maryland	Balance of State
Initial Claims	10,279	5,131	1,998	2,104
Weeks Claimed	134,489	59,843	24,056	34,721
First Payments	5,384	2,254	760	873
Final Payments	3,978	1,560	469	598
Weeks Paid	112,148	49,930	20,857	29,799
Net Benefit Amount	$20,395,081	$9,541,645	$3,492,955	$4,794,877
Average Check Amount	$181.86	$191.10	$167.47	$160.91

Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development
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Maryland Monthly Labor Review

April, 1994

Maryland
Department of Economic &
Employment Development

Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

William Donald Schaefer, Governor
Mark L. Wasserman, Secretary

LABOR FORCE DEVELOPMENTS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Maryland's number of jobless workers and the rate of unemployment declined for the second consecutive month as the labor force continued to downsize. Joblessness in the state dropped from 5.8 percent in March to 5.2 percent in April, its lowest level in three and one-half years. Unemployment rates were lower in twenty-three of the state's local jurisdictions, more than half of which reported declines of a full percentage point or better.

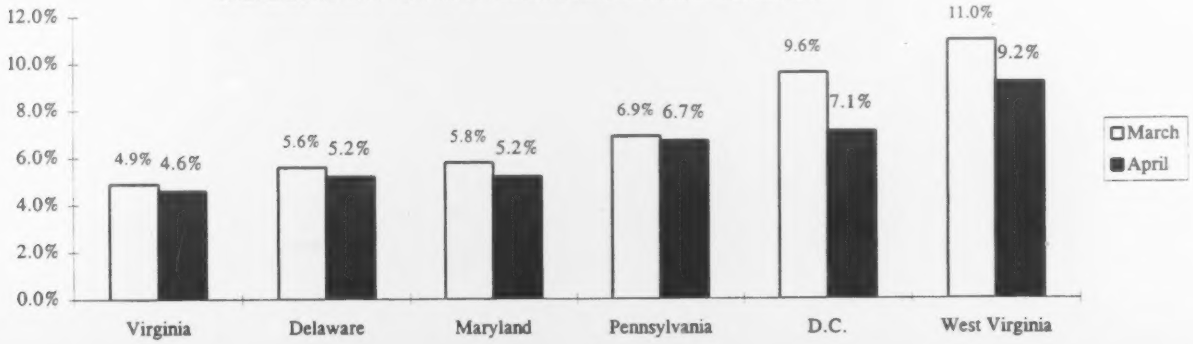
The national rate, while declining by a like 0.6 percentage points, remained well above the statewide rate at 6.2 percent.

Employment among Maryland's residents, which has steadily increased since January, rose by just over 1,600 persons to 2,496,227 in April. This gain, coupled with a drop of 15,287 in the monthly count of jobseekers, was responsible for lowering unemployment by about 16,900 persons to 135,969. Following seasonal adjustment, the number of jobless workers was also fewer in April and the rate was down by 0.3 percentage points to 5.4 percent.

April tends to be highly seasonal, a month when employment expansion normally triggers jobless declines. This year's labor market reacted more to the withdrawal of workers from the job market. Given the slow pace of the recovery and the atypical movements in the labor force over the past few months, the current changes may merely represent a readjustment. Movements over the next few months will hopefully reestablish normal patterns.

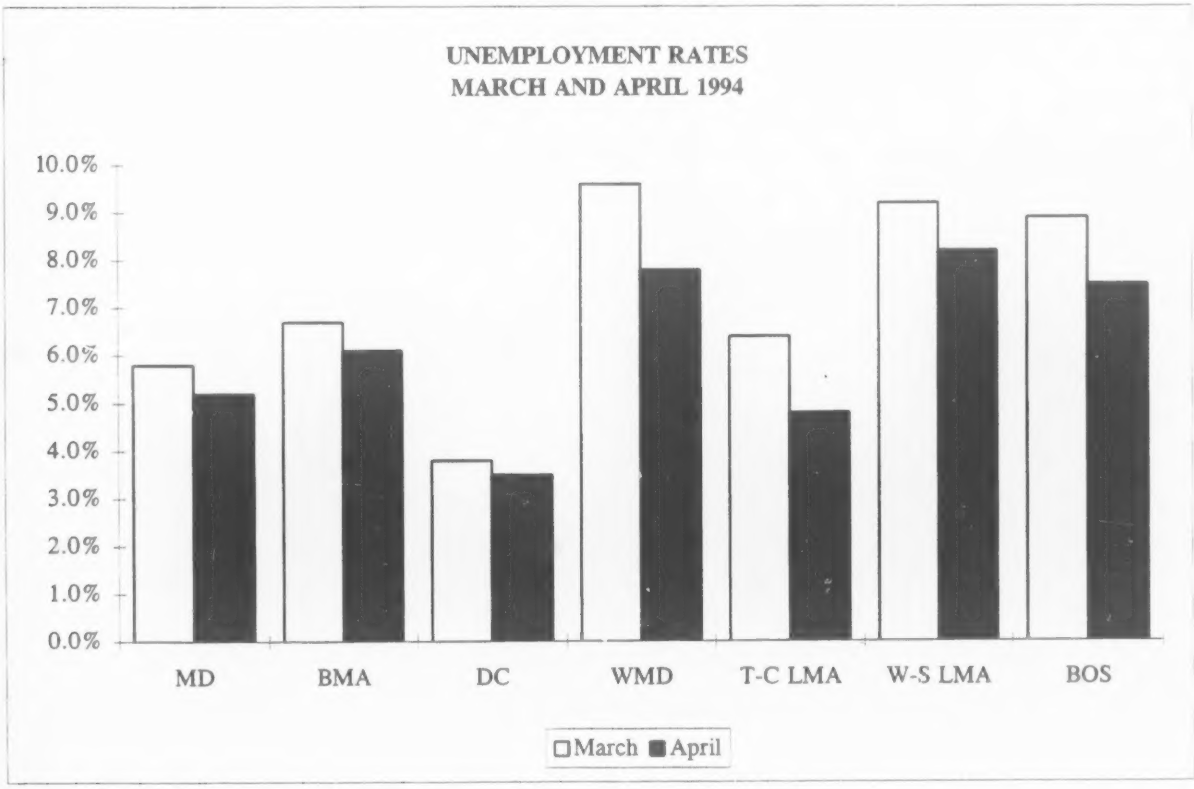
	Unadjusted		Seasonally Adjusted	
	April 1994	March 1994	April 1994	March 1994
Civilian Labor Force	2,632,196	2,647,483	2,645,177	2,661,715
Total Employment	2,496,227	2,494,606	2,502,740	2,511,039
Total Unemployment	135,969	152,877	142,437	150,676
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.7
National Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.8	6.4	6.5

During April, declining unemployment was the norm throughout the region. The largest movement occurred in D.C. where unemployment dropped by 2.5 percentage points to 7.1 percent in April. Unemployment in the region ranged from a low of 4.6 percent in Virginia to a high of 9.2 percent in West Virginia.


UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN NEIGHBORING STATES–APRIL 1994

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - MARYLAND AND REGIONS

	APRIL 1994		MARCH 1994	
	NUMBER	RATE	NUMBER	RATE
MARYLAND	135,969	5.2	152,877	5.8
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	72,682	6.1	80,306	6.7
MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS	38,648	3.5	42,917	3.8
WESTERN MARYLAND	8,838	7.8	10,971	9.6
TALBOT-CAROLINE LMA	1,567	4.8	2,089	6.4
WICOMICO-SOMERSET LMA	4,709	8.2	5,230	9.2
BALANCE OF STATE	9,525	7.5	11,363	8.9



REGIONAL ECONOMICS

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

Unemployment in the region fell for the second consecutive month, dropping by 0.6 percentage points to 6.1 percent. Labor force patterns were reflective of the statewide movement in that the withdrawal of workers from the job market contributed to declining joblessness. At the local level, employment advanced and unemployment declined in each jurisdiction. In both Carroll and Harford counties, jobless rates fell by more than a full percentage point. Baltimore City's rate, while dropping only slightly from 9.6 percent to 9.4 percent, was, nonetheless, at its lowest level in more than three years. Throughout the region, jobseekers benefited from seasonal hiring in the construction, trade and services industries. In construction, heavy trade contractors offered the most openings while, in retail trade, gains were almost exclusively centered within the restaurant industry. Expansion in services, while more widespread, was heavily concentrated in amusements and business services.

MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS

In Maryland's D.C. Suburbs, the only region in the state where employment declined, the withdrawal of workers from the job market offset this decline and, at the same time, reduced the regional unemployment count by more than 4,250 persons. With fewer persons on the unemployment rolls, the jobless rate was also lower in April, dropping by 0.3 percentage points to 3.5 percent. Labor force reductions contributed to declining joblessness throughout the region, with the largest movement occurring in Frederick County. While residential employment was down during the month, the regional economy as measured by at place employment expanded, with growth among special trade contractors, eating and drinking establishments, business services and miscellaneous services leading the advance.

WESTERN MARYLAND

In the Western region, rising employment helped to reduce the number of jobless workers by more than 2,100 persons and to lower the regional unemployment rate for the third consecutive month to 7.8 percent in April. Garrett County's rate, while remaining the regional high in April, showed the most noteworthy movement, both short and long-term. Unemployment in the county, which started out the year at 14.8 percent, dropped by more than two full percentage points over the most recent month to 10.6 percent. While labor force declines have contributed to the county's improvement, employment has also grown in Garrett, with April's gain accounting for nearly two-thirds of the year-to-date expansion. At the regional level, hiring during April was reported in trade, services and construction.

TALBOT-CAROLINE LMA

The number of employed in the area rose by just over 500 persons, causing joblessness to fall from 6.4 percent to 4.8 percent. Within the region, jobseekers took advantage of the growing number of seasonal opportunities in hotels, restaurants and other trade establishments.

WICOMICO-SOMERSET LMA

Seasonal expansion helped to boost employment in the area and drop the unemployment rate by a full percentage point to 8.2 percent in April. Wicomico's rate showed the largest movement, dropping to 6.8 percent. Hiring in business services and restaurants helped to uplift local labor market conditions during April.

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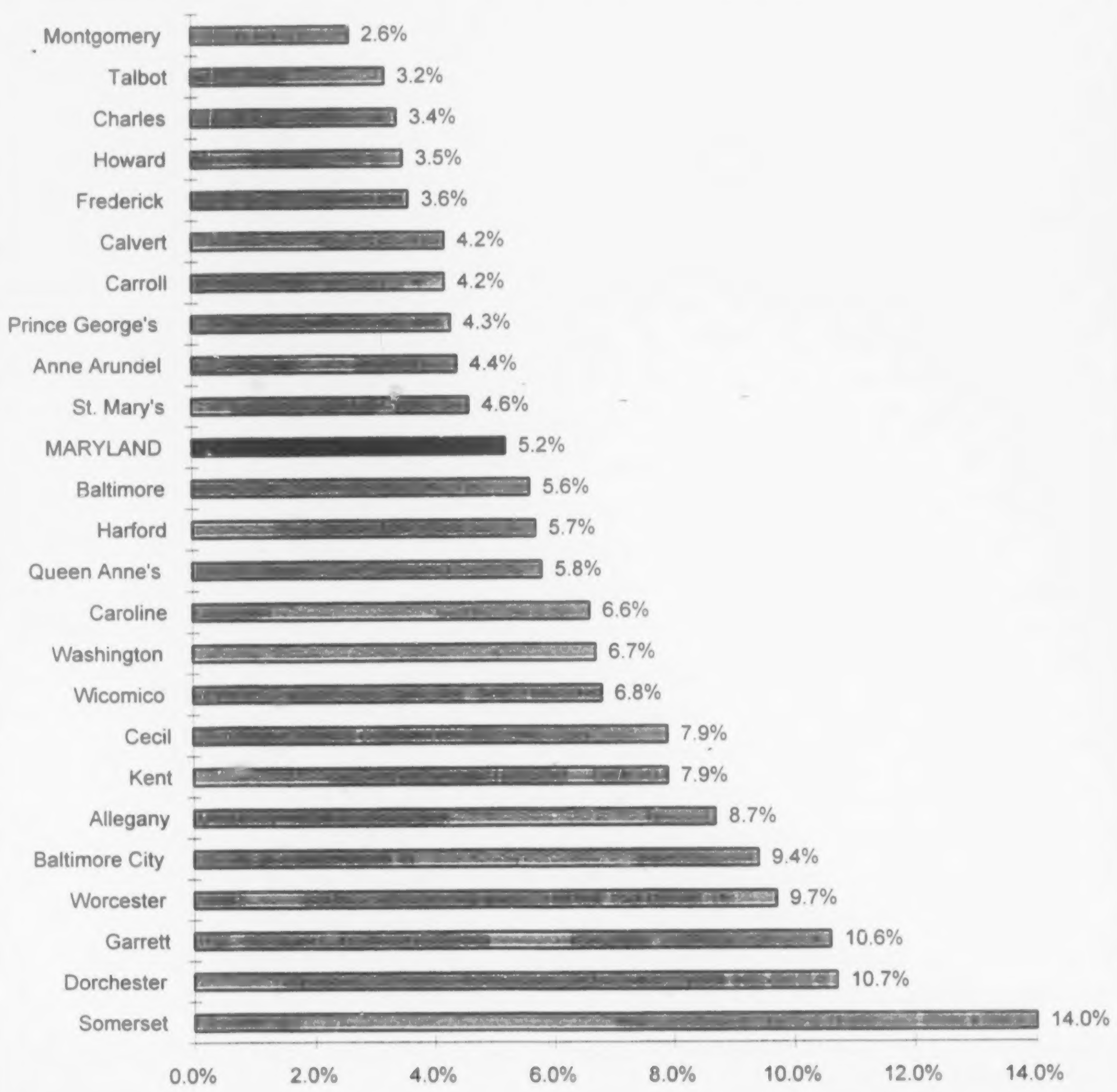
BALANCE OF STATE

Employment growth, coupled with a reduction in the number of jobseekers in the region, lowered the unemployment count by over 1,800 persons and the jobless rate from 8.9 percent to 7.5 percent.

Declining unemployment was the norm throughout the region with the exception of Kent County where a temporary shutdown in manufacturing was reported.

LOCAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES--APRIL 1994



Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development
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Baltimore, MD 21201

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
APRIL 1994

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	APRIL	MARCH*	APRIL	MARCH*	APRIL	MARCH*	APRIL	MAR.1994*	APR.1993***
MARYLAND	2,632,196	2,647,483	2,496,227	2,494,606	135,969	152,877	5.2	5.8	6.0
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,186,747	1,193,510	1,114,065	1,113,204	72,682	80,306	6.1	6.7	7.1
BALTIMORE CITY	312,531	313,169	283,268	283,049	29,263	30,120	9.4	9.6	10.1
ANNE ARUNDEL	221,296	222,587	211,554	211,390	9,742	11,197	4.4	5.0	5.7
BALTIMORE	360,863	362,740	340,488	340,225	20,375	22,515	5.6	6.2	6.8
CARROLL	66,432	67,487	63,612	63,562	2,820	3,925	4.2	5.8	5.9
HARFORD	97,118	98,637	91,573	91,502	5,545	7,135	5.7	7.2	6.4
HOWARD	110,953	111,191	107,031	106,949	3,922	4,242	3.5	3.8	3.8
QUEEN ANNE'S	17,555	17,699	16,540	16,527	1,015	1,172	5.8	6.6	6.3
D. C. AREA	1,115,232	1,122,468	1,076,584	1,079,551	38,648	42,917	3.5	3.8	4.0
CALVERT	32,214	32,504	30,866	30,951	1,348	1,553	4.2	4.8	4.5
CHARLES	59,062	59,358	57,044	57,201	2,018	2,157	3.4	3.6	4.3
FREDERICK	92,195	94,079	88.896	89,141	3,299	4,938	3.6	5.2	4.8
MONTGOMERY	472,880	475,659	460,452	461,721	12,428	13,938	2.6	2.9	3.1
PRINCE GEORGE'S	458,880	460,868	439,326	440,537	19,554	20,331	4.3	4.4	4.8
WESTERN MARYLAND	113,301	114,200	104,463	103,229	8,838	10,971	7.8	9.6	9.8
ALLEGANY	34,325	34,474	31,333	30,897	2,992	3,577	8.7	10.4	10.4
GARRETT	13,626	13,717	12,177	11,909	1,449	1,808	10.6	13.2	15.0
WASHINGTON	65,350	66,009	60,953	60,423	4,397	5,586	6.7	8.5	8.3
TALBOT-CAROLINE LMA	32,762	32,759	31,195	30,670	1,567	2,089	4.8	6.4	6.1
CAROLINE	15,301	15,237	14,298	14,058	1,003	1,179	6.6	7.7	8.7
TALBOT	17,461	17,522	16,897	16,612	564	910	3.2	5.2	3.8
WICOMICO-SOMERSET LMA	57,162	56,884	52,453	51,654	4,709	5,230	8.2	9.2	8.3
SOMERSET	11,583	11,479	9,965	9,813	1,618	1,666	14.0	14.5	14.3
WICOMICO	45,579	45,405	42,488	41,841	3,091	3,564	6.8	7.8	6.8
BALANCE OF STATE	126,992	127,661	117,467	116,298	9,525	11,363	7.5	8.9	7.9
CECIL	37,689	38,079	34,702	34,631	2,987	3,448	7.9	9.1	7.7
DORCHESTER	16,777	16,766	14,984	14,738	1,793	2,028	10.7	12.1	11.6
KENT	10,444	10,193	9,619	9,443	825	750	7.9	7.4	6.1
ST. MARY'S	41,252	41,131	39,356	38,970	1,896	2,161	4.6	5.3	5.4
WORCESTER	20,830	21,492	18,806	18,516	2,024	2,976	9.7	13.8	11.1
UNITED STATES**	129,682,000	129,718,000	121,604,000	120,844,000	8,078,000	8,874,000	6.2	6.8	6.8

*Estimates for the state are revised.

**Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

***Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. Further information is available upon request.

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs. All data are not seasonally adjusted.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS BY PLACE OF WORK

Maryland's industrial payrolls, buoyed by a second month of seasonal gains, picked up some 25,700 jobs over the month. April's increase, the second best gain for the month since 1988, raised the job count to 2,109,400—more than 20,000 above last year's total. Hiring activity was strongest in the service economy, with the services and retail trade industries turning in the best performances. These two industries, when combined, accounted for seven out of every ten jobs created by Maryland employers during April.

The services industry, which has enjoyed uninterrupted growth since January, was a major contributor to the job market during April. Close to 46.0 percent of the increase in overall employment during April was centered in the services sector, a gain which translated into an additional 11,800 jobs. Employment gains were primarily seasonal in nature, with the largest increases noted in agricultural services, amusements, business services and hotels. Expansion in these and other industries helped to offset moderate declines in personal services and engineering/management firms.

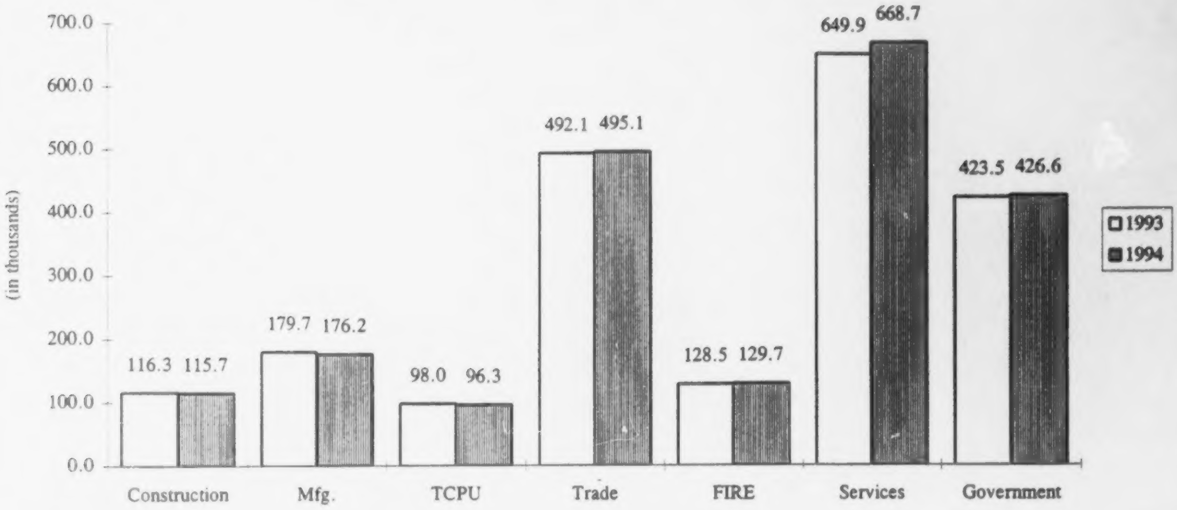
The trade sector also supported the seasonal upturn, contributing 7,400 jobs to April's employment forecast. Hiring in the retail trade component carried the industry movement. With tourism and recreational activities on the rise, hiring picked up at local restaurants. In each of the state's four regions, gains in retail employment was fueled by an upturn at eating and drinking establishments. Employment at building material and garden supply stores rose as consumers began to buy for their indoor and outdoor home improvement projects. Job counts at apparel stores and auto dealers also increased, rounding out the industry upturn. Gains in these industries more than compensated for declines reported at food stores, home furnishing stores and miscellaneous retail establishments.

The construction industry continued its seasonal rebound, with April's gain of 5,700 jobs marking the second consecutive month of expansion. Expansion in the construction trades was reported across the state. All three construction components reported hiring activity over the month. Just over 50.0 percent of the overall increase resulted from growth among special trade contractors. Demand also increased noticeably among heavy contractors as repair work began on weather damaged roadways.

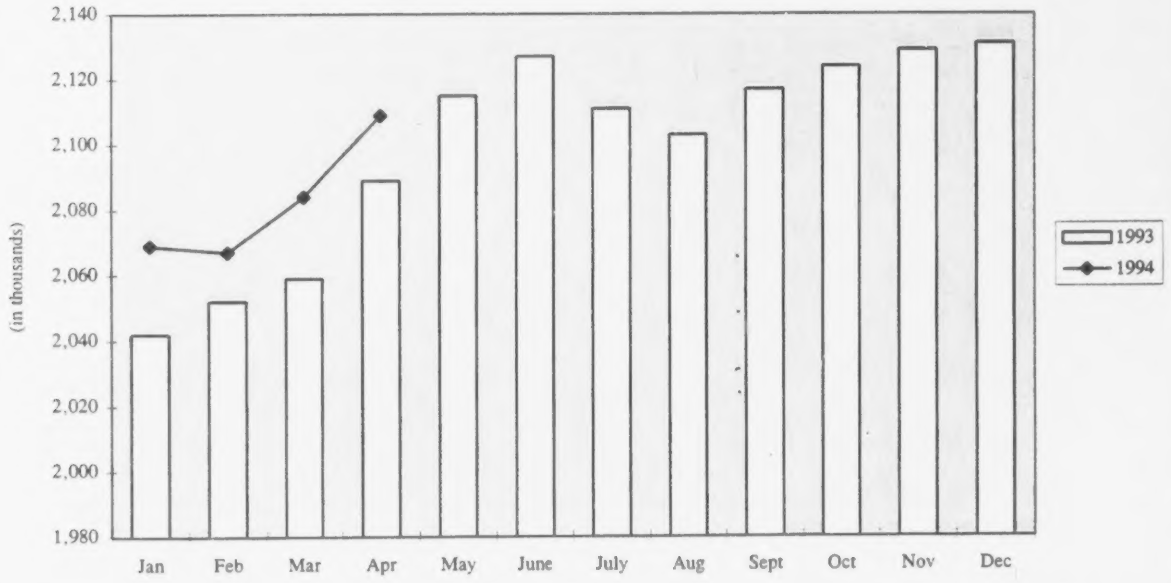
Job availability in the finance, insurance and real estate industry was also greater in April, with gains in real estate accounting for about 60.0 percent of the monthly upturn. Meanwhile, employment in transportation, communications and utilities, which normally rises during April, barely managed to hold its own this year. While gains were reported in water transportation, miscellaneous transportation services and communications, strike activity in trucking downplayed these advances.

Following six months of declining employment, the manufacturing industry staged a modest turnaround. Factory employment rose by about 600 jobs over the month, with the bulk of the increase centered among durable goods producers. Manufacturers of stone products, industrial machinery, electronic equipment and transportation equipment were sources of hiring activity in the durable goods component. In nondurable goods, the upturn reported in rubber products was tempered by reductions reported in food processing industries, the largest of which occurred in the Balance of State Area.

While hours and earnings estimates for overall manufacturing were unchanged over the month, holding at 41.6 hours and $13.02 per hour, there were fluctuations in durable and nondurable goods components. In durable goods, production workers put in about 42.9 hours per week in April, down from 43.2 hours and earned $13.82 per hour, a drop from $13.91 in March. Workers in nondurable goods industries, on the hand, worked about 40.6 hours in April, up from 40.3 hours, at an hourly pay rate of $12.34, up from $12.27. Printing and publishing, the only nondurable industry to shorten its workweek, nonetheless paid the highest weekly wage due to a 3.0 percent increase in hourly pay rates.



MARYLAND NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
APRIL 1993 AND APRIL 1994



TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
JANUARY 1993 THROUGH APRIL 1994

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

MARYLAND
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
APRIL 1994

Industry	April 1994	March** 1994	April 1993	Percent Change April 1993- April 1994
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	2,109.4	2,083.7	2,089.1	1.0
Goods Producing	293.0	286.7	297.1	-1.4
Mining	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0
Construction	115.7	110.0	116.3	-0.5
Heavy Construction	13.5	11.4	13.6	-0.7
Manufacturing	176.2	175.6	179.7	-1.9
Durable Goods	86.4	85.9	87.9	-1.7
Lumber & Wood Products	3.7	3.7	3.8	-2.6
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	6.6	6.4	6.5	1.5
Concrete, Gypsum, Plaster	3.9	3.8	3.8	2.6
Other Stone, Clay, & Glass	2.7	2.6	2.7	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.2	8.3	8.7	-5.7
Blast Furnaces	6.6	6.7	7.0	-5.7
Fabricated Metal Products	8.3	8.3	8.5	-2.4
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	3.1	3.1	3.3	-6.1
Other Fabricated Metal Products (Inc.342,343,345-349)	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0
Industrial Machinery	14.6	14.4	14.7	-0.7
Refrigeration & Service Machinery	2.4	2.3	2.4	0.0
Other Industrial Machinery & Equipment (Inc. 352-357)	8.1	8.1	8.4	-3.6
Electronic Equipment	13.0	12.9	13.1	-0.8
Communications Equipment	5.0	4.9	4.7	6.4
Electronic Component	3.1	3.1	3.3	-6.1
Other Electronic Equipment	4.9	4.9	5.1	-3.9
Transportation Equipment	10.5	10.4	10.7	-1.9
Motor Vehicles	4.6	4.6	4.5	2.2
Other Transportation (Inc. 372-375,379)	3.9	3.9	4.1	-4.9
Instruments & Related	16.3	16.3	16.8	-3.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0
Nondurable Goods	89.8	89.7	91.8	-2.2
Food & Kindred Products	20.8	21.1	21.6	-3.7
Meat Products	4.7	5.0	5.3	-11.3
Beverages	3.9	3.9	3.8	2.6
Other Food & Kindred (Inc. 202-207)	7.6	7.6	8.0	-5.0
Textile Mill, Apparel	8.6	8.6	8.9	-3.4
Paper & Allied Products	8.5	8.5	8.9	-4.5
Printing & Publishing	27.5	27.5	27.4	0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	13.5	13.5	14.1	-4.3
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	8.6	8.4	8.6	0.0

Industry	April 1994	March** 1994	April 1993	Percent Change April 1993- April 1994
Service Producing	1,816.4	1,797.0	1,792.0	1.4
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	96.3	96.3	98.0	-1.7
Transportation	54.7	54.9	55.1	-0.7
Railroad Transportation	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	27.2	28.1	27.9	-2.5
Communications & Utilities	41.6	41.4	42.9	-3.0
Communications	26.6	26.4	26.5	0.4
Electric, Gas, Sanitary	15.0	15.0	16.4	-8.5
Trade	495.1	487.7	492.1	0.6
Wholesale Trade	100.7	100.4	100.2	0.5
Retail Trade	394.4	387.3	391.9	0.6
Building Materials, Garden Supplies	16.7	15.7	16.9	-1.2
General Merchandise Stores	39.6	39.6	40.4	-2.0
Food Stores	64.2	64.7	61.8	3.9
Eating & Drinking Places	129.0	123.0	130.0	-0.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	129.7	129.2	128.5	0.9
Finance	59.8	59.7	58.0	3.1
Depository Institutions	39.1	39.0	38.7	1.0
Commercial Banks	25.3	25.3	25.4	-0.4
Insurance	36.1	36.0	36.7	-1.6
Insurance Carriers	24.2	24.1	24.4	-0.8
Real Estate	33.8	33.5	33.8	0.0
Services	668.7	656.9	649.9	2.9
Business Services	143.1	140.6	136.4	4.9
Health Services	179.8	178.7	174.7	2.9
Hospitals	81.3	81.4	81.2	0.1
Legal Services	15.7	15.6	15.5	1.3
Educational Services	40.7	40.5	39.2	3.8
Private Colleges, Universities	23.6	23.5	22.0	7.3
Total Government	426.6	426.9	423.5	0.7
Total Federal Government	131.8	132.2	134.5	-2.0
Total State & Local Government	294.8	294.7	289.0	2.0
Total State Government	98.2	98.0	96.7	1.6
State Education	35.5	35.6	35.7	-0.6
Other State Government	62.7	62.4	61.0	2.8
Total Local Government	196.6	196.7	192.3	2.2
Local Education	120.8	120.8	118.7	1.8
Other Local Government	75.8	75.9	73.6	3.0

*The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding and exclusion of some SIC's.

Data are not seasonally adjusted.

**Estimates are revised.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BY REGION--APRIL 1994

Industry	Baltimore Metropolitan Area		Maryland Portion D.C. Suburbs		Western Maryland		Eastern Shore-Southern Maryland	
	Apr. 1994	Mar. 1994**	Apr. 1994	Mar. 1994**	Apr. 1994	Mar. 1994**	Apr. 1994	Mar. 1994**
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,090.1	1,076.3	776.3	767.7	94.4	92.2	144.1	140.6
Goods Producing	159.4	157.1	83.9	81.4	20.6	19.6	29.2	29.0
Mining	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2
Construction	53.8	51.7	49.8	47.5	4.7	4.0	8.0	7.3
Manufacturing	105.4	105.3	33.9	33.7	15.2	15.0	21.0	21.5
Durable Goods	53.7	53.5	17.1	17.0	6.7	6.6	8.7	8.7
Nondurable Goods	51.7	51.8	16.8	16.7	8.5	8.4	12.3	12.8
Service Producing	930.7	919.2	692.4	686.3	73.8	72.6	114.9	111.6
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	50.7	51.3	31.3	31.1	5.2	5.2	8.3	8.4
Trade	246.7	242.3	185.1	182.7	24.5	24.1	36.2	34.2
Wholesale Trade	58.8	58.8	31.1	30.8	4.5	4.5	5.5	5.4
Retail Trade	187.9	183.5	154.0	151.9	20.0	19.6	30.7	28.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	72.4	72.2	47.6	47.4	3.3	3.2	4.9	4.8
Services	349.0	342.4	256.2	252.9	24.0	23.7	37.4	36.0
Total Government	211.9	211.0	172.2	172.2	16.8	16.4	28.1	28.2
Federal	48.0	48.1	74.6	74.7	1.8	1.7	6.8	6.8
State	69.0	68.7	19.4	19.2	5.2	5.1	6.1	6.1
Local	94.9	94.2	78.2	78.3	9.8	9.6	15.2	15.3

*The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Estimates are revised.

Selected data below the major industry level is available upon request. Estimates are also available for Baltimore City.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

APRIL 1994

Industry	Average Weekly Hours		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings	
	Apr. 1994	Mar. 1994	Apr. 1994	Mar. 1994	Apr. 1994	Mar. 1994
MARYLAND						
Manufacturing	41.6	41.6	$541.63	$541.63	$13.02	$13.02
Durable Goods	42.9	43.2	592.88	600.91	13.82	13.91
Lumber and Wood Products	39.7	39.8	361.27	360.19	9.10	9.05
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	44.1	43.1	540.23	521.94	12.25	12.11
Primary Metal Industries	44.4	44.1	803.64	798.21	18.10	18.10
Fabricated Metals	42.4	42.7	502.44	509.41	11.85	11.93
Industrial Machinery	44.9	47.0	623.66	665.52	13.89	14.16
Electronic Equipment	40.8	42.2	495.72	506.40	12.15	12.00
Transportation Equipment	44.7	43.6	750.96	752.54	16.80	17.26
Instruments and Related Products	39.5	40.0	541.15	550.40	13.70	13.76
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	38.3	38.0	381.85	380.00	9.97	10.00
Nondurable Goods	40.6	40.3	501.00	494.48	12.34	12.27
Food and Kindred Products	41.4	40.9	485.62	481.39	11.73	11.77
Textile Mill, Apparel	37.5	37.0	309.38	305.25	8.25	8.25
Paper and Allied Products	41.0	40.4	543.25	522.78	13.25	12.94
Printing and Publishing	38.8	39.0	571.52	557.70	14.73	14.30
Chemicals and Allied Products	42.3	42.0	562.59	571.20	13.30	13.60
Rubber and Plastic Products	43.3	42.7	450.32	451.34	10.40	10.57
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA						
Manufacturing	41.9	41.6	$569.84	$567.42	$13.60	$13.64
Durable Goods	43.3	43.7	640.41	648.95	14.79	14.85
Nondurable Goods	40.7	39.7	508.75	495.85	12.50	12.49

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

	April 1994	March 1994	April 1993
Initial Claims	15,357	19,558	16,794
Weeks Claimed	201,773	276,778	221,133
First Payments	7,708	10,048	9,561
Final Payments	5,188	6,856	1,317
Weeks Paid	165,320	228,337	185,756
Net Benefit Amount	$29,612,726	$41,219,777	$33,854,195
Average Check Amount	$179.12	$180.52	$182.25

Initial claims filings declined for the third consecutive month, falling by more than 20.0 percent to their lowest level in more than six months. At 15,357 in April, initials were about 8.5 percent below last year's total. The statewide drop was reflected across the board regionally, with the largest percentage decline, of 35.1 percent, occurring in the Western Maryland Area. At the local level, there were just two unemployment offices, Chestertown and Crisfield, to report an upturn in initial filings. The largest increase occurred at the Chestertown office where a temporary shutdown in manufacturing added to the number of filers during April.

Weeks claimed, which have been steadily rising since the latter months of 1993, were also fewer in April, falling by about 27.0 percent to 201,773. About 82.0 percent of all weeks claimed, or 165,320 weeks, were paid during April, down 27.6 percent from last month and 11.0 percent from April 1993. First payments, also declining over the month, accounted for about 4.7 percent of all weeks compensated during April while final payments, at 5,188, represented about 3.0 percent of all payments issued. With the exception of the Balance of State region where an increase of 8.5 percent was reported, each of the state's regions paid fewer final checks.

With fewer checks to issue in April, the outlay from the UI Trust Fund dropped markedly, falling by nearly 30.0 percent from $41.2 million in March to $29.6 million in April. For those claimants receiving benefits, checks were slightly lower at $179.12 in April. At the regional level, claimants filing in the D.C. Suburbs received the largest checks, with payments averaging $189.65 per week, about 21.0 percent higher than those issued to filers in the rural Balance of State Area.

REGIONAL INDICATORS
APRIL 1994

	BMA	DC Suburbs	Western Maryland	Balance of State
Initial Claims	8,183	3,928	1,284	1,907
Weeks Claimed	101,686	44,014	15,278	24,634
First Payments	4,063	1,794	483	849
Final Payments	2,795	1,178	271	649
Weeks Paid	83,951	36,214	12,909	21,126
Net Benefit Amount	$15,182,254	$6,868,058	$2,108,440	$3,320,306
Average Check Amount	$180.85	$189.65	$163.33	$157.17

Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development
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Maryland Monthly Labor Review

May, 1994

Maryland
Department of Economic &
Employment Development

Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

William Donald Schaefer, Governor
Mark L. Wasserman, Secretary

LABOR FORCE DEVELOPMENTS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Employment in Maryland rose for the fourth consecutive month in May, reaching a record high for the month. The benefit of this expansion was, however, diminished by an even greater increase in the number of jobseekers entering the labor market, causing the unemployment rate to inch up slightly from 5.2 percent in April to 5.3 percent in May. Nationally, the unemployment rate, while declining, remained well above the statewide rate at 5.9 percent in May.

As schools began their semester breaks in May, students joined by other seasonal jobseekers, entered the labor market to begin their search for temporary summer employment. Nearly 17,700 jobseeekers entered the labor market in May, 13,324 of whom found employment, raising employment above the 2.5 million mark. May's employment increase was one of the best gains for the month dating back to 1978, exceeded only by that experienced in 1986. Even with this increase, the number of employed also grew, by 4,370 persons, to 140,224.

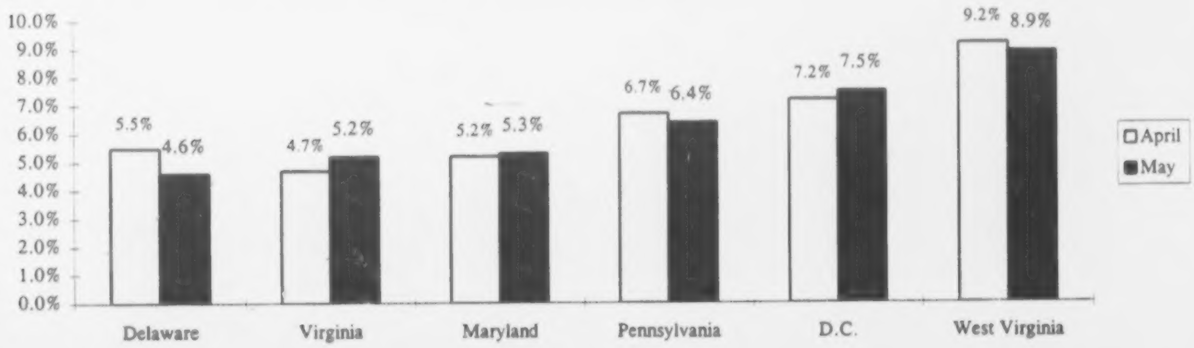
Unemployment increases are not uncommon at this time of year. While hiring activity begins to pick up, the increase in the number of temporary jobseekers more often than not exceeds job availability. It does, however, appear that hire rates are rising as evidenced by the decline in unemployment claims and the expansion of industrial payrolls.

Following seasonal adjustment, a slight increase in the number of unemployed was noted, however, the unemployment rate held steady at 5.4 percent.

	Unadjusted		Seasonally Adjusted	
	May 1994	April 1994	May 1994	April 1994
Civilian Labor Force	2,649,736	2,632,042	2,660,488	2,645,023
Total Employment	2,509,512	2,496,188	2,516,256	2,502,701
Total Unemployment	140,224	135,854	144,232	142,322
Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.4
National Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.2	6.0	6.4

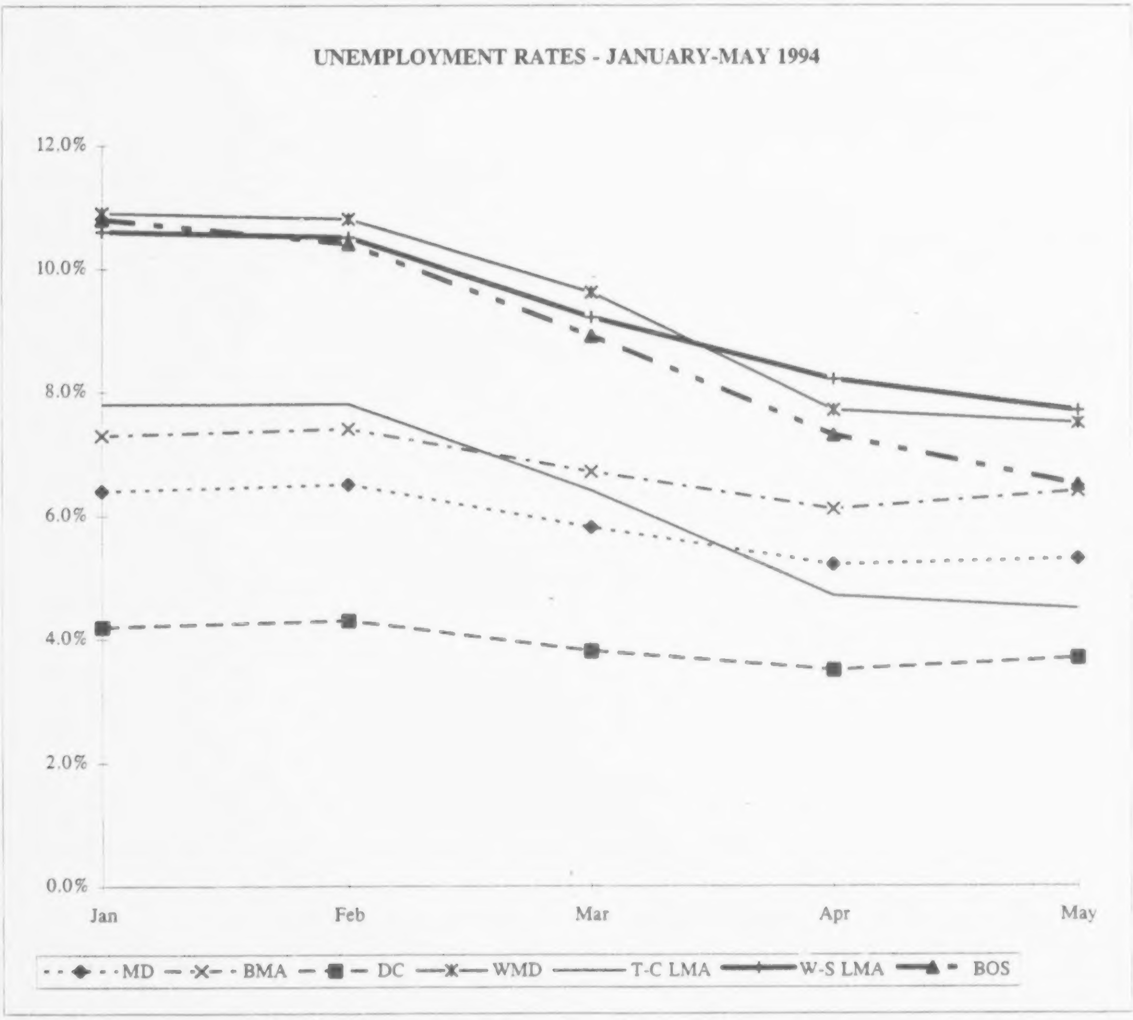
Jobless movements throughout the region were mixed. Joining Maryland on the list of states with rising unemployment rates were Virginia and the District of Columbia. Virginia's rate showed the largest upward movement, rising from 4.7 percent to 5.2 percent. The largest downturn occurred in Delaware, leaving Delaware with a regional low of 4.6 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN NEIGHBORING STATES--MAY 1994



TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - MARYLAND AND REGIONS

Area	MAY 1994		APRIL 1994	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Maryland	140,224	5.3%	135,854	5.2%
Baltimore Metropolitan Area	76,125	6.4%	72,822	6.1%
Maryland's DC Suburbs	41,183	3.7%	38,783	3.5%
Western Maryland	8,514	7.5%	8,725	7.7%
Talbot-Caroline LMA	1,543	4.5%	1,543	4.7%
Wicomico-Somerset LMA	4,492	7.7%	4,711	8.2%
Balance of State	8,369	6.5%	9,269	7.3%


UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - JANUARY-MAY 1994

REGIONAL ECONOMICS

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

Within the Baltimore Metro Area, labor force expansion outpaced employment gains, causing joblessness to rise by 0.3 percentage points to 6.4 percent in May. Rising joblessness was the norm throughout the region with the exception of Carroll and Queen Anne's counties. In Carroll, labor force growth was limited, making the competition for available jobs less prohibitive for local jobseeekers. In Queen Anne's, an employment gain, coupled with a shrinkage in the labor force, lowered the jobless rate by almost a full percentage point to 4.8 percent. Howard County's rate, while rising to 3.9 percent, remained the regional low while Baltimore City's rate, at 9.8 percent, was at the uppermost end of the range. Throughout the region, hiring in construction, restaurants, business services and amusements, coupled with recall activity in trucking, uplifted local labor market conditions.

MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS

The addition of 2,400 persons to the unemployment rolls caused the jobless rate in the region to move up from 3.5 percent in April to 3.7 percent in May. Even with this increase, the suburban region's unemployment rate, which has remained in the 3.0 percent range for three months running, is the lowest of the state's six labor market areas. Locally, jobless rates were higher in May in all but Calvert County. Prince George's jobless rate showed the largest movement, rising by 0.3 percentage points to 4.6 percent in May. A number of industries in the region reported seasonal hiring during May, with growth in construction and trade pacing the expansion.

WESTERN MARYLAND

Employment in the region advanced by slightly more than 1,000 persons over the month, reducing the number of unemployed workers and lowering the regional jobless rate to 7.5 percent in May. Employment rose throughout the region, helping to diminish joblessness in all but Allegany County. Garrett's rate, while remaining the regional high, fell from double-digits for the first time this year as nearly 350 countians found employment over the month. Within the region, jobseekers took advantage of the rising number of opportunities in construction and in retail trade, particularly in restaurants and general merchandise stores.

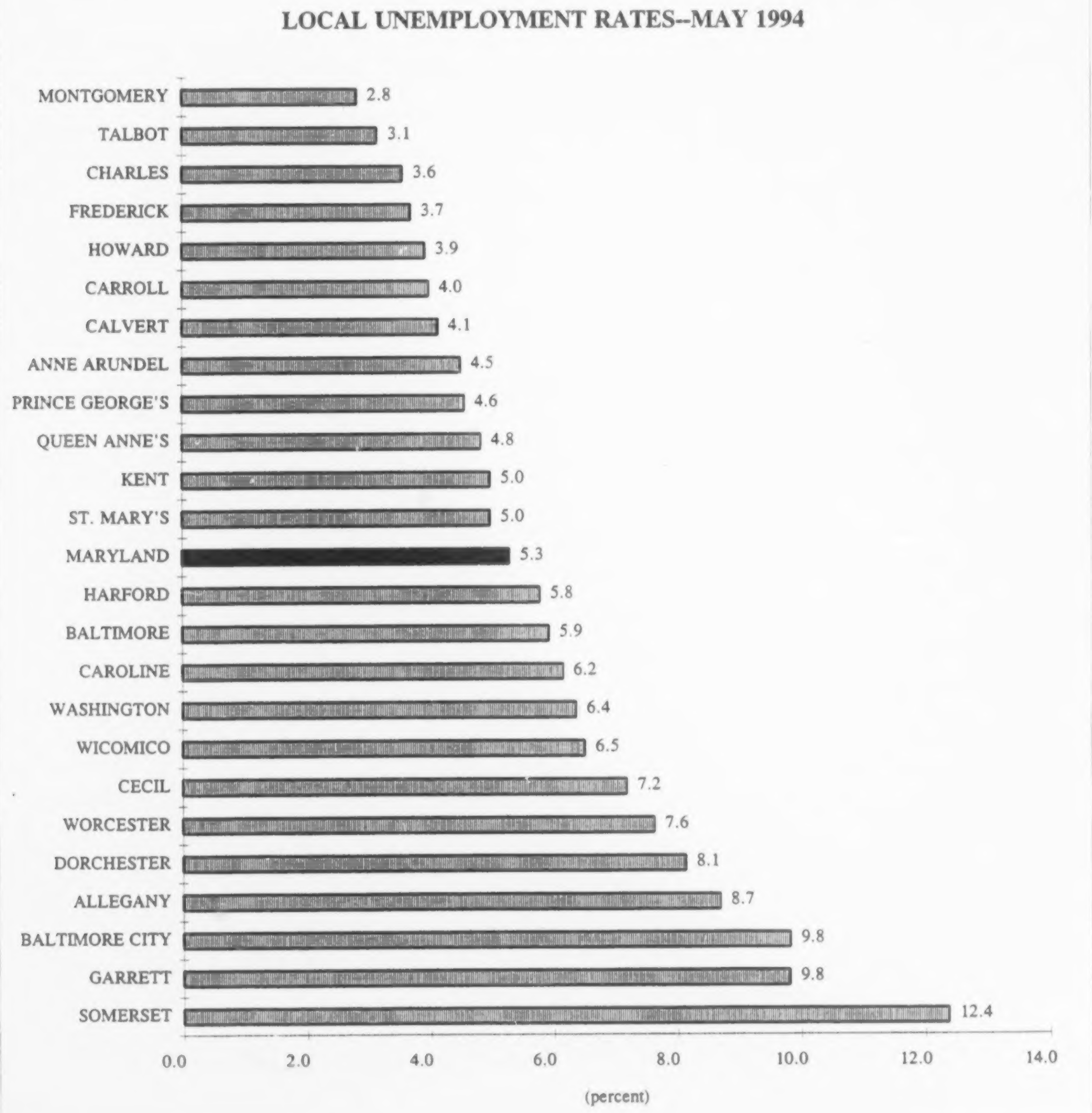
TALBOT-CAROLINE LMA

The number of employed in the area rose during May, helping to ease joblessness down slightly from 4.7 percent to 4.5 percent. Labor market conditions in the area have improved substantially since the beginning of the year. In January, just over 2,500 persons, or 7.8 percent of the labor force, were unemployed. The number of unemployed are now about 1,000 fewer and, more importantly, the number of employed has risen by more than 2,550 persons to 32,371.

WICOMICO-SOMERSET LMA

Seasonal hiring and recall activity helped to bolster labor market conditions in the area, cutting the jobless rate by 0.5 percentage points to 7.7 percent. The most noteworthy movement occurred in Somerset where unemployment continued its seasonal descent, falling by more than a full percentage point. Hiring in food processing increased employment prospects and contributed to this decline.

durable goods, workweeks were extended by 0.4 of an hour to 43.3 hours in May, an increase which helped to raise weekly paychecks by just over $6.00 to $596.67. Workweeks were longer and earnings were higher during May in all but a few durable goods industries. In nondurable goods, employers opted to add workers rather than increase work schedules. Overall, workweeks dropped from 40.6 hours to 40.4 hours, a decline which caused weekly earnings to slip somewhat to $499.75. At the detailed industry level, the most noticeable change occurred in food processing where workweeks were cut by 0.7 of an hour. This reduction, coupled with a hourly pay cut, caused weekly earnings to fall by about 2.5 percent.



Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development
Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, MD 21201

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
MAY 1994

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	MAY	APRIL*	MAY	APRIL*	MAY	APRIL*	MAY	APR.1994*	MAY 1993***
MARYLAND	2,649,736	2,632,042	2,509,512	2,496,188	140,224	135,854	5.3	5.2	6.1
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,196,283	1,187,279	1,120,158	1,114,457	76,125	72,822	6.4	6.1	7.4
BALTIMORE CITY	315,837	312,727	284,817	283,367	31,020	29,360	9.8	9.4	10.8
ANNE ARUNDEL	222,719	221,317	212,711	211,628	10,008	9,689	4.5	4.4	5.9
BALTIMORE	363,930	361,119	342,350	340,608	21,580	20,511	5.9	5.7	7.0
CARROLL	66,606	66,462	63,959	63,634	2,647	2,828	4.0	4.3	5.5
HARFORD	97,718	97,097	92,073	91,605	5,645	5,492	5.8	5.7	6.4
HOWARD	111,999	111,013	107,617	107,069	4,382	3,944	3.9	3.6	4.1
QUEEN ANNE'S	17,473	17,543	16,630	16,546	843	997	4.8	5.7	5.7
D. C. AREA	1,118,077	1,114,688	1,076,894	1,075,905	41,183	38,783	3.7	3.5	4.2
CALVERT	32,205	32,202	30,875	30,847	1,330	1,355	4.1	4.2	4.3
CHARLES	59,162	59,029	57,061	57,008	2,101	2,021	3.6	3.4	4.4
FREDERICK	92,318	92,087	88,921	88,840	3,397	3,247	3.7	3.5	4.2
MONTGOMERY	473,968	472,580	460,584	460,161	13,384	12,419	2.8	2.6	3.2
PRINCE GEORGE'S	460,424	458,789	439,453	439,049	20,971	19,740	4.6	4.3	5.1
WESTERN MARYLAND	113,644	112,850	105,130	104,125	8,514	8,725	7.5	7.7	9.2
ALLEGANY	34,374	34,166	31,387	31,240	2,987	2,926	8.7	8.6	10.6
GARRETT	13,840	13,557	12,482	12,140	1,358	1,417	9.8	10.5	12.1
WASHINGTON	65,430	65,127	61,261	60,745	4,169	4,382	6.4	6.7	7.9
TALBOT-CAROLINE LMA	33,914	32,784	32,371	31,241	1,543	1,543	4.5	4.7	5.8
CAROLINE	15,811	15,283	14,837	14,319	974	964	6.2	6.3	8.2
TALBOT	18,103	17,501	17,534	16,922	569	579	3.1	3.3	3.6
WICOMICO-SOMERSET LMA	58,467	57,242	53,975	52,531	4,492	4,711	7.7	8.2	7.9
SOMERSET	11,700	11,610	10,254	9,980	1,446	1,630	12.4	14.0	12.7
WICOMICO	46,767	45,632	43,721	42,551	3,046	3,081	6.5	6.8	6.7
BALANCE OF STATE	129,352	127,197	120,983	117,928	8,369	9,269	6.5	7.3	7.2
CECIL	38,022	37,800	35,292	35,050	2,730	2,750	7.2	7.3	7.5
DORCHESTER	16,878	16,805	15,505	15,005	1,373	1,800	8.1	10.7	9.0
KENT	10,483	10,439	9,961	9,641	522	798	5.0	7.6	6.1
ST. MARY'S	42,838	41,291	40,706	39,398	2,132	1,893	5.0	4.6	5.7
WORCESTER	21,131	20,862	19,519	18,834	1,612	2,028	7.6	9.7	8.9
UNITED STATES**	130,602,000	129,682,000	122,946,000	121,604,000	7,656,000	8,078,000	5.9	6.2	6.7

*Estimates for the state are revised.

**Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

***Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. Further information is available upon request.

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs. All data are not seasonally adjusted.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS BY PLACE OF WORK

Maryland's job picture continued to improve during May, with seasonal hiring uplifting employment in almost every major industry sector. In all, about 21,500 jobs were added by Maryland employers during May, marking the third consecutive month of rising employment. May's increase pushed the job total up to 2,130,800, just over 16,000 above last year's level. Hiring activity occurred predominantly within the service economy where combined industry gains accounted for over 80.0 percent of the monthly job creation.

Among the service-providers, the retail trade industry was the top job producer, both statewide and in every region except the Western Maryland Area. More than 9,000 jobs were created in the retail sector during May, with a number of industries contributing to this overall gain. Eating and drinking establishments were the focal point of hiring, accounting for nearly two-thirds of the retail upturn. Building material and garden supply stores, while a distant second in terms of job generation, made a respectable showing with a contribution of 1,000 jobs. Food stores followed suit, with May's gain of 800 jobs more than compensating for previous month's losses. Lesser gains in general merchandise, apparel, furniture stores and auto dealers rounded out the industry upturn.

The services sector also supported the seasonal upturn, with gains in all but a few of the individual services industries helping to accumulate an additional 6,100 jobs. Amusements, a key player in the employment surge, contributed about four out of every ten jobs in the services group. Business services continued to be a source of strength in the industry, adding jobs for the third consecutive month. Employment gains, of note, were also reported in agricultural services and hotels. Expansion in these and other industries helped to offset reductions in educational, personal and legal services.

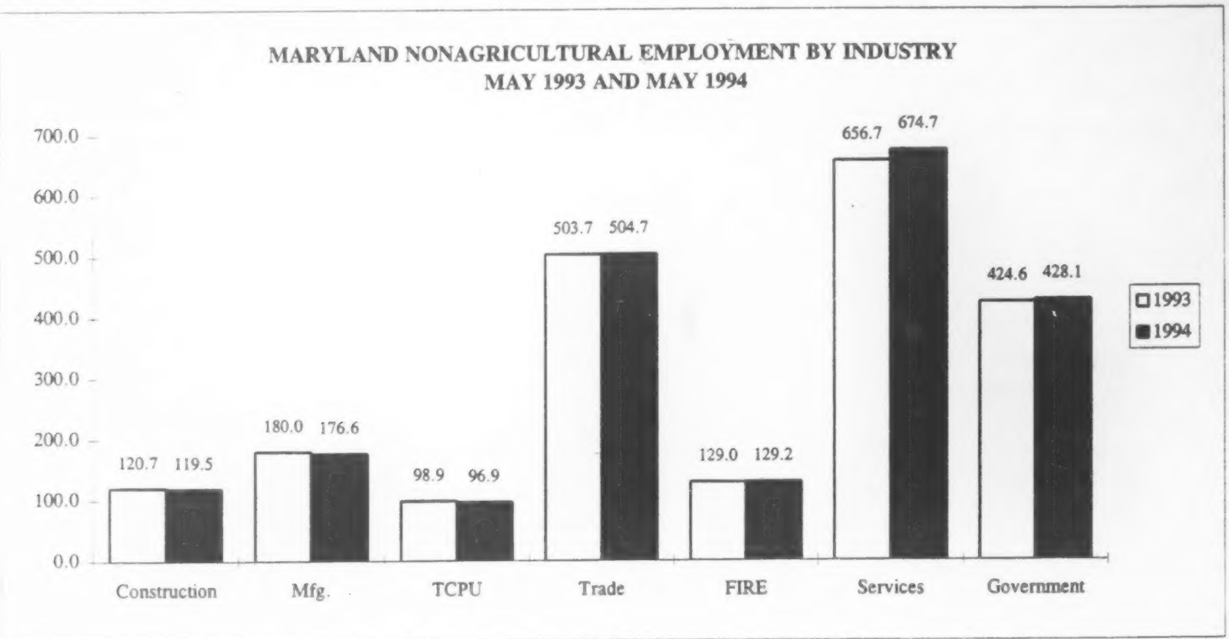
Government employment rose by 1,500 jobs in May, with hiring and recall activity in local government representing about 60.0 percent of the overall increase. Recalls in public school systems and boards of education, coupled with hiring in outside maintenance, parks and recreational facilities, pushed local government payrolls up by about 900 jobs. State government payrolls were also supplemented by recalls at colleges and universities while, in federal government, hiring in non-defense related programs added about 100 jobs to the monthly employment estimate.

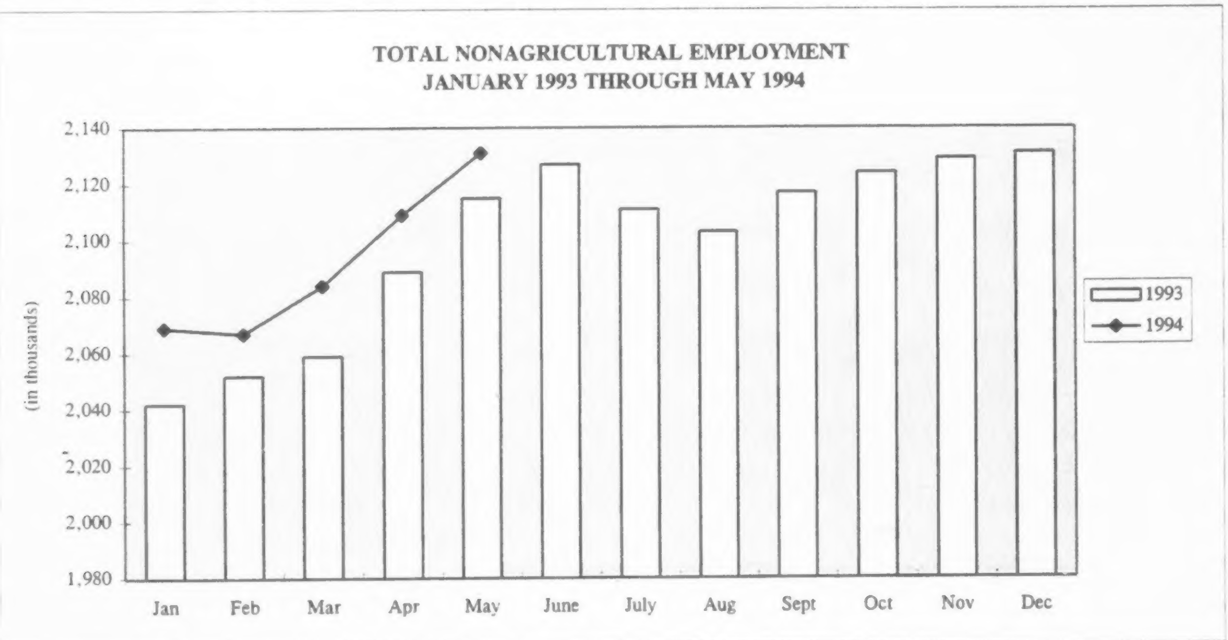
Transportation, communications and public utilities, the remaining service-producer to report an upturn, expanded by about 600 jobs over the month. Performance in the transportation sector carried the industry. Workers returned to their jobs following a strike resolution, uplifting employment in trucking and warehousing by an estimated 500 jobs.

The finance, insurance and real estate sector, the only source of job loss in the service economy, declined by about 500 jobs over the month. Reductions were reported in both the finance and the insurance industries, with losses in finance occurring primarily in the D.C. Suburbs and those in insurance coming from reports in the Baltimore Metro Area. The impact of these declines were diminished somewhat by seasonal hiring in real estate which yielded about 200 jobs.

On the goods-producing side of the economy, the construction industry continued its seasonal rebound, contributing about 3,600 jobs to the labor market during May. Construction activity picked up across the state's four regions, with the Baltimore Metro Area showing the largest gains. All phases of construction reported higher levels of activity in May, with hiring by special trade contractors accounting for about 55.0 percent of the industry's monthly expansion.

Lastly, employment in Maryland's manufacturing industry moved ahead by 600 jobs during May. Food processing, the only industry to show any noteworthy activity, expanded seasonally, adding about 400 jobs for the month. The entire increase in this industry was reflected on the Balance of State payrolls, an area where vegetable and seafood processing remain an important part of the economy. The status of production workers in manufacturing overall remained relatively unchanged. During May, workers put in a 41.7 hour workweek, earning $13.02 per hour. In durable goods, workweeks were extended by 0.4 of an hour to 43.3 hours in May, an increase which helped to raise weekly paychecks by just over $6.00 to $596.67. Workweeks were longer and earnings were higher during May in all but a few durable goods industries. In nondurable goods, employers opted to add workers rather than increase work schedules. Overall, workweeks dropped from 40.6 hours to 40.4 hours, a decline which caused weekly earnings to slip somewhat to $499.75. At the detailed industry level, the most noticeable change occurred in food processing where workweeks were cut by 0.7 of an hour. This reduction, coupled with a hourly pay cut, caused weekly earnings to fall by about 2.5 percent.





NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

MARYLAND
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
MAY 1994

Industry	May 1994	April** 1994	May 1993	Percent Change May 1993-May 1994
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	2,130.8	2,109.3	2,114.7	0.8
Goods Producing	297.2	293.0	301.8	-1.5
Mining	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0
Construction	119.5	115.9	120.7	-1.0
Heavy Construction	14.4	13.6	14.7	-2.0
Manufacturing	176.6	176.0	180.0	-1.9
Durable Goods	86.3	86.3	87.9	-1.8
Lumber & Wood Products	3.8	3.7	3.9	-2.6
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	6.7	6.6	6.6	1.5
Concrete, Gypsum, Plaster	4.0	3.9	4.0	0.0
Other Stone, Clay, & Glass	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.8
Primary Metal Industries	8.2	8.2	8.6	-4.7
Blast Furnaces	6.6	6.6	6.9	-4.3
Fabricated Metal Products	8.3	8.3	8.4	-1.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	3.1	3.1	3.2	-3.1
Other Fabricated Metal Products (Inc.342,343,345-349)	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0
Industrial Machinery	14.5	14.5	14.8	-2.0
Refrigeration & Service Machinery	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
Other Industrial Machinery & Equipment (Inc. 352-357)	8.1	8.1	8.5	-4.7
Electronic Equipment	13.0	13.0	13.2	-1.5
Communications Equipment	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.2
Electronic Component	3.1	3.1	3.3	-6.1
Other Electronic Equipment	4.9	4.9	5.1	-3.9
Transportation Equipment	10.4	10.5	10.7	-2.8
Motor Vehicles	4.5	4.6	4.6	-2.2
Other Transportation (Inc. 372-375,379)	3.9	3.9	4.0	-2.5
Instruments & Related	16.3	16.3	16.6	-1.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2.1	2.2	2.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	90.3	89.7	92.1	-2.0
Food & Kindred Products	21.2	20.8	21.9	-3.2
Meat Products	4.8	4.6	5.1	-5.9
Beverages	4.0	3.9	3.9	2.6
Other Food & Kindred (Inc. 202-207)	7.7	7.7	8.0	-3.8
Textile Mill, Apparel	8.7	8.7	8.9	-2.2
Paper & Allied Products	8.5	8.5	8.7	-2.3
Printing & Publishing	27.6	27.5	27.5	0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	13.6	13.5	14.1	-3.5
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	8.4	8.4	8.7	-3.4

Industry	May 1994	April*** 1994	May 1993	**Percent Change May 1993-May 1994**
Service Producing	1,833.6	1,816.3	1,812.9	1.1
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	96.9	96.3	98.9	-2.0
Transportation	55.5	54.7	55.8	-0.5
Railroad Transportation	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	27.7	27.2	28.0	-1.1
Communications & Utilities	41.4	41.6	43.1	-3.9
Communications	26.5	26.6	26.6	-0.4
Electric, Gas, Sanitary	14.9	15.0	16.5	-9.7
Trade	504.7	495.1	503.7	0.2
Wholesale Trade	101.1	100.8	100.7	0.4
Retail Trade	403.6	394.3	403.0	0.1
Building Materials, Garden Supplies	17.7	16.7	17.7	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	39.9	39.6	41.1	-2.9
Food Stores	65.0	64.2	63.3	2.7
Eating & Drinking Places	135.1	129.0	136.4	-1.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	129.2	129.7	129.0	0.2
Finance	59.5	59.8	58.3	2.1
Depository Institutions	39.0	39.0	38.8	0.5
Commercial Banks	25.1	25.2	25.5	-1.6
Insurance	35.7	36.1	36.7	-2.7
Insurance Carriers	23.9	24.2	24.4	-2.0
Real Estate	34.0	33.8	34.0	0.0
Services	674.7	668.6	656.7	2.7
Business Services	144.6	143.0	138.3	4.6
Health Services	180.3	179.6	175.1	3.0
Hospitals	81.3	81.2	81.2	0.1
Legal Services	15.5	15.7	15.5	0.0
Educational Services	39.7	40.7	38.4	3.4
Private Colleges, Universities	22.7	23.6	21.4	6.1
Total Government	428.1	426.6	424.6	0.8
Total Federal Government	131.7	131.6	134.9	-2.4
Total State & Local Government	296.4	295.0	289.7	2.3
Total State Government	98.9	98.4	97.3	1.6
State Education	36.5	35.7	36.1	1.1
Other State Government	62.4	62.7	61.2	2.0
Total Local Government	197.5	196.6	192.4	2.7
Local Education	120.9	120.6	118.2	2.3
Other Local Government	76.6	76.0	74.2	3.2

*The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding and exclusion of some SIC's.

Data are not seasonally adjusted.

**Estimates are revised.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BY REGION--MAY 1994

Industry	Baltimore Metropolitan Area		Maryland Portion D.C. Suburbs		Western Maryland		Eastern Shore-Southern Maryland	
	May 1994	Apr. 1994**	May 1994	Apr. 1994**	May 1994	Apr. 1994**	May 1994	Apr. 1994**
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,099.5	1,089.8	780.3	774.5	95.0	94.0	148.9	144.2
Goods Producing	162.4	159.8	85.2	83.6	21.0	20.5	30.0	29.1
Mining	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2
Construction	56.3	54.3	51.0	49.5	5.0	4.6	8.3	8.0
Manufacturing	105.9	105.3	34.0	33.9	15.3	15.2	21.5	20.9
Durable Goods	53.7	53.6	17.2	17.1	6.7	6.7	8.7	8.6
Nondurable Goods	52.2	51.7	16.8	16.8	8.6	8.5	12.8	12.3
Service Producing	937.1	930.0	695.1	690.9	74.0	73.5	118.9	115.1
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	51.9	51.3	31.5	31.4	5.3	5.2	8.4	8.3
Trade	250.9	246.6	187.9	184.7	24.7	24.4	37.9	36.2
Wholesale Trade	58.8	58.6	31.0	31.0	4.5	4.5	5.6	5.5
Retail Trade	192,1	188.0	156.9	153.7	20.2	19.9	32.3	30.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	72.3	72.3	47.2	47.5	3.3	3.3	5.0	4.9
Services	350.8	348.8	256.7	255.6	23.8	23.8	38.5	37.5
Total Government	211.2	211.0	171.8	171.7	16.9	16.8	29.1	28.2
Federal	48.1	48.0	74.2	74.2	1.7	1.8	7.0	6.8
State	69.2	68.8	19.1	19.4	5.3	5.2	6.4	6.1
Local	93.9	94.2	78.5	78.1	9.9	9.8	15.7	15.3

*The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Estimates are revised.

Selected data below the major industry level is available upon request. Estimates are also available for Baltimore City.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
MAY 1994

Industry	Average Weekly Hours		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings	
	May 1994	April 1994	May 1994	April 1994	May 1994	April 1994
MARYLAND						
Manufacturing	41.7	41.6	$542.52	$540.80	$13.01	$13.00
Durable Goods	43.3	42.9	596.67	590.30	13.78	13.76
Lumber and Wood Products	40.3	39.6	367.54	360.76	9.12	9.11
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	46.2	44.1	561.33	533.17	12.15	12.09
Primary Metal Industries	45.2	45.1	805.92	802.78	17.83	17.80
Fabricated Metals	43.1	42.5	514.18	504.05	11.93	11.86
Industrial Machinery	44.1	44.9	616.96	625.46	13.99	13.93
Electronic Equipment	41.1	40.6	497.31	491.67	12.10	12.11
Transportation Equipment	44.6	44.1	747.94	738.23	16.77	16.74
Instruments and Related Products	40.0	39.7	552.00	545.48	13.80	13.74
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	38.8	38.4	388.78	382.85	10.02	9.97
Nondurable Goods	40.4	40.6	499.75	501.82	12.37	12.36
Food and Kindred Products	40.6	41.3	476.64	488.58	11.74	11.83
Textile Mill, Apparel	36.9	37.2	304.79	305.78	8.26	8.22
Paper and Allied Products	42.5	41.0	561.00	544.48	13.20	13.28
Printing and Publishing	38.0	38.8	562.40	568.42	14.80	14.65
Chemicals and Allied Products	42.0	42.3	556.08	560.48	13.24	13.25
Rubber and Plastic Products	44.2	43.5	468.96	455.01	10.61	10.46
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA						
Manufacturing	42.1	41.9	$573.40	$569.42	$13.62	$13.59
Durable Goods	43.9	43.4	651.92	639.72	14.85	14.74
Nondurable Goods	40.6	40.6	507.09	508.72	12.49	12.53

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

	May 1994	April 1994	May 1993
Initial Claims	14,865	15,357	14,894
Weeks Claimed	193,760	201,773	189,315
First Payments	7,385	7,708	6,784
Final Payments	3,717	5,188	1,252
Weeks Paid	158,014	165,320	156,024
Net Benefit Amount	$28,401,564	$29,612,726	$28,387,664
Average Check Amount	$179.74	$179.12	$181.94

Initial claims continued to decline, with May's drop marking the fourth consecutive month of fewer filings. The number of initial filings dropped by just over 3.0 percent in May to 14,865, a figure slightly below last year's total. While a number of local offices reported modest increases in filing activity, the only region visibly affected by local office movements was the Western region where overall claims filings rose by about 20.0 percent to 1,543 in May.

The number of weeks claimed for unemployment benefits were also lower in May, falling by 4.0 percent to 193,760. Weeks claimed, while dropping to a 1994 low, were about 2.3 percent greater than last year's filings of 189,315. The statewide increase in weeks claimed was confined solely to the Baltimore Metro Area. About 82.0 percent of all weeks claimed, or 158,014 weeks, were paid during May, down 4.4 percent from last month yet about 1.3 percent higher than May 1993's payment total.

First payments, also declining over the month, accounted for about 4.7 percent of all weeks compensated during May while final payments, at 3,717, represented about 2.4 percent of all payments issued. Benefit exhaustions were down in each of the state's four regions, with the largest decline, of nearly 40.0 percent, occurring in the Balance of State Area.

While benefit payments were slightly higher in May, rising from $179.12 to $179.74, the payment of about 7,300 fewer checks in May reduced disbursements from the UI Trust Fund by about $1.2 million over the month.

REGIONAL INDICATORS
MAY 1994

	BMA	DC Suburbs	Western Maryland	Balance of State
Initial Claims	7,929	3,809	1,543	1,454
Weeks Claimed	102,559	42,882	12,652	20,732
First Payments	4,173	1,705	477	560
Final Payments	1,945	879	193	391
Weeks Paid	83,780	35,006	10,696	17,566
Net Benefit Amount	$15,186,439	$6,648,873	$1,733,116	$2,722,495
Average Check Amount	$181.27	$189.94	$162.03	$154.99

Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development
Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information
1100 North Eutaw Street
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Maryland Monthly Labor Review

June, 1994

Maryland
Department of Economic &
Employment Development
Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

William Donald Schaefer, Governor
Mark L. Wasserman, Secretary

LABOR FORCE DEVELOPMENTS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Employment in Maryland increased for the fifth consecutive month in June, rising to a record high for the month. However, employment growth lagged slightly behind that of the labor force, causing the jobless rate to inch up from 5.3 percent in May to 5.6 in June. Jobless increases, resulting, in large part, from an influx of seasonal jobseekers, are fairly typical during June. This year's upturn is quite modest when compared to the average increase of between 0.5 and 0.6 percentage points.

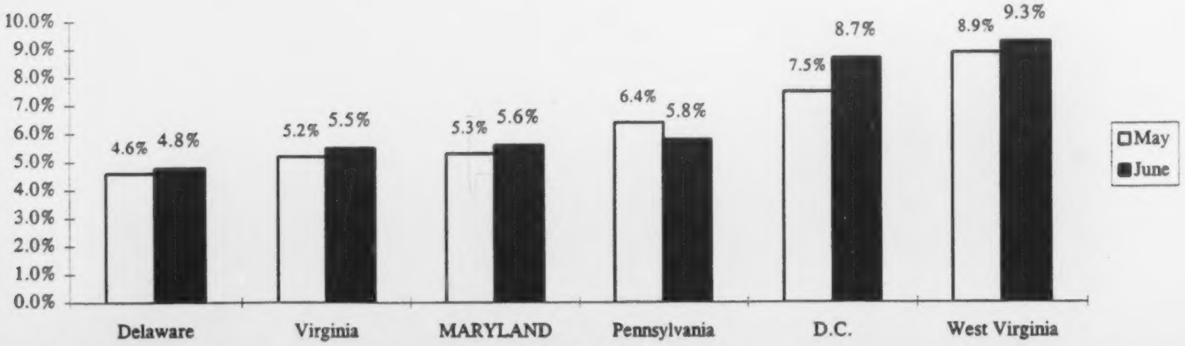
As students and summer jobseekers continued to enter the labor market, Maryland's labor force grew by just over 47,200 persons. Employment also expanded, by about 35,600 people, reaching a monthly high of 2,543,593. June's employment increase, while the largest gain of the year and the highest for the month since 1989, fell short of labor force expansion, causing unemployment to swell to 151,693.

Following seasonal adjustment, employment growth sufficiently accommodated labor force expansion, allowing joblessness to drop somewhat from 5.4 percent to 5.2 percent. The movement in the seasonally adjusted estimate bodes well for the Maryland economy, signaling that "real" economic growth is occurring.

	Unadjusted		Seasonally Adjusted	
	June 1994	May 1994	June 1994	May 1994
Civilian Labor Force	2,695,286	2,648,068	2,664,457	2,658,820
Total Employment	2,543,593	2,508,027	2,525,408	2,514,771
Total Unemployment	151,693	140,041	139,049	144,049
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.4
National Unemployment Rate	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.0

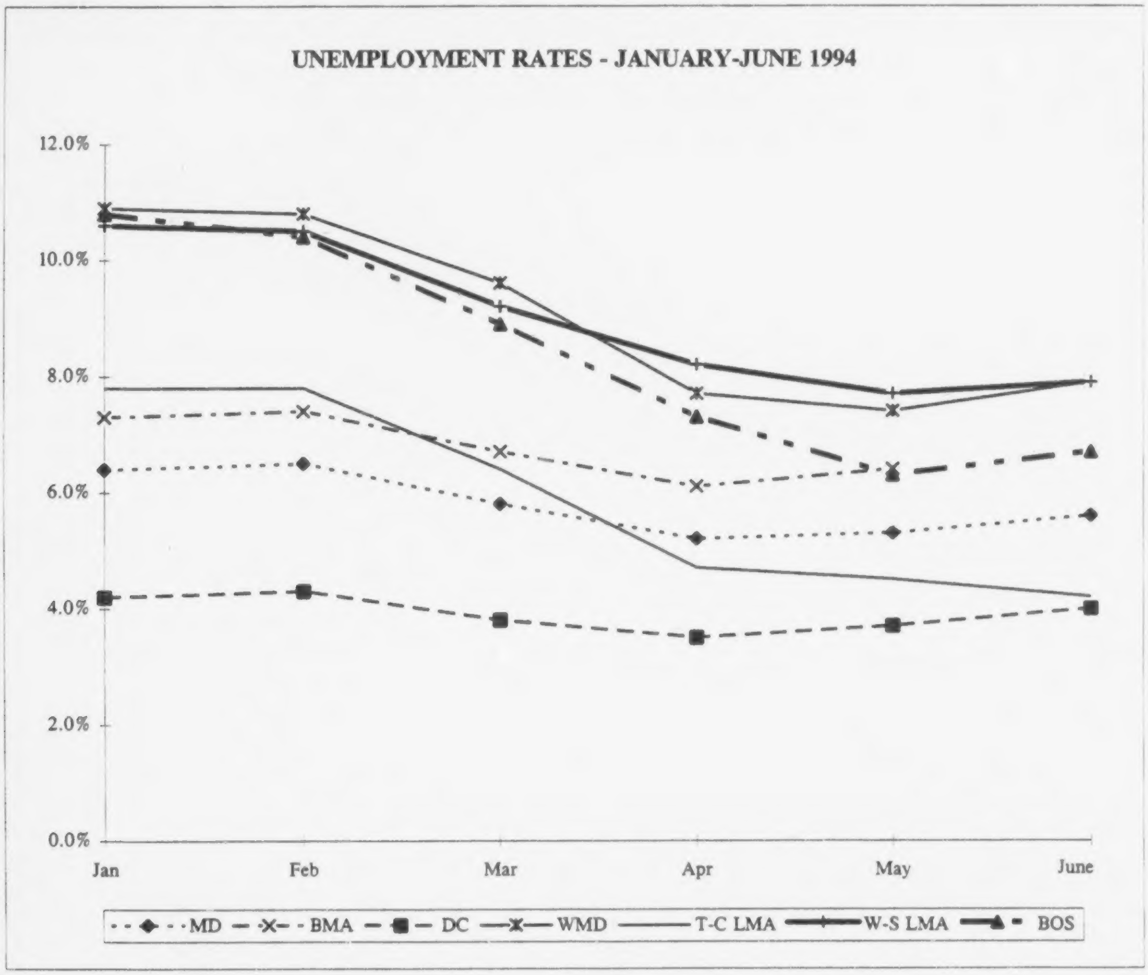
With the exception of Pennsylvania, unemployment rates throughout the region rose in response to labor force expansion. The largest movement occurred in the District of Columbia where the jobless rate rose more than a full percentage point to 8.7 percent in June. Statewide unemployment rates in June ranged from a low of 4.8 percent in Delaware to a high of 9.3 percent in West Virginia.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN NEIGHBORING STATES–JUNE 1994



TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - MARYLAND AND REGIONS

Area	JUNE 1994		MAY 1994	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Maryland	151,693	5.6%	140,041	5.3%
Baltimore Metropolitan Area	82,102	6.8%	76,249	6.4%
Maryland's DC Suburbs	45,376	4.0%	41,199	3.7%
Western Maryland	9,068	7.9%	8,453	7.4%
Talbot-Caroline LMA	1,471	4.2%	1,531	4.5%
Wicomico-Somerset LMA	4,784	7.9%	4,474	7.7%
Balance of State	8,891	6.7%	8,134	6.3%



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - JANUARY-JUNE 1994

REGIONAL ECONOMICS

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

Labor force patterns in the Baltimore Metro Area were indicative of the statewide trend. The regional jobless rate, reacting to labor force expansion, rose from 6.4 percent to 6.8 percent. Baltimore City's rate, the highest in the area, moved back into double-digits at 10.3 percent in June. Rising unemployment was the norm throughout the region with the exception of Queen Anne's County. Howard County's rate, while remaining one of the lowest in the region, rose to 4.4 percent—its highest level to date in 1994. During June, seasonal hiring in the services, trade and construction industries buoyed industrial activity.

MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS

Employment in the region advanced by about 15,400 persons, however, the number of unemployed were also higher, causing the jobless rate to inch up from 3.7 percent to 4.0 percent. Labor force expansion outpaced employment gains, pushing up jobless rates throughout the region. In general, industrial activity in the region followed the expected seasonal norm. The services industry was the primary source of openings in June, with amusements, business services and engineering/management firms reporting the largest gains.

WESTERN MARYLAND

The number of employed in the region were slightly fewer while the number of unemployed rose by 615 persons, pushing the jobless rate up by 0.5 percentage points to 7.9 percent. Unemployment rates rose throughout the area, with Allegany's showing the largest upward movement. Seasonal job growth in the region was at a minimum during June, creating a tight labor market for incoming jobseekers. Hiring was reported in the region's services industries, however, this hiring was outweighed by semester break reductions in education and related industries.

TALBOT-CAROLINE LMA

Unemployment in this area, unlike others in the state, declined from 4.5 percent to 4.2 percent. Locally, trends were mixed. Caroline County's rate, falling by almost a full percentage point to 5.2 percent, showed the largest movement. Hiring by local food processors helped to ease unemployment down in the county.

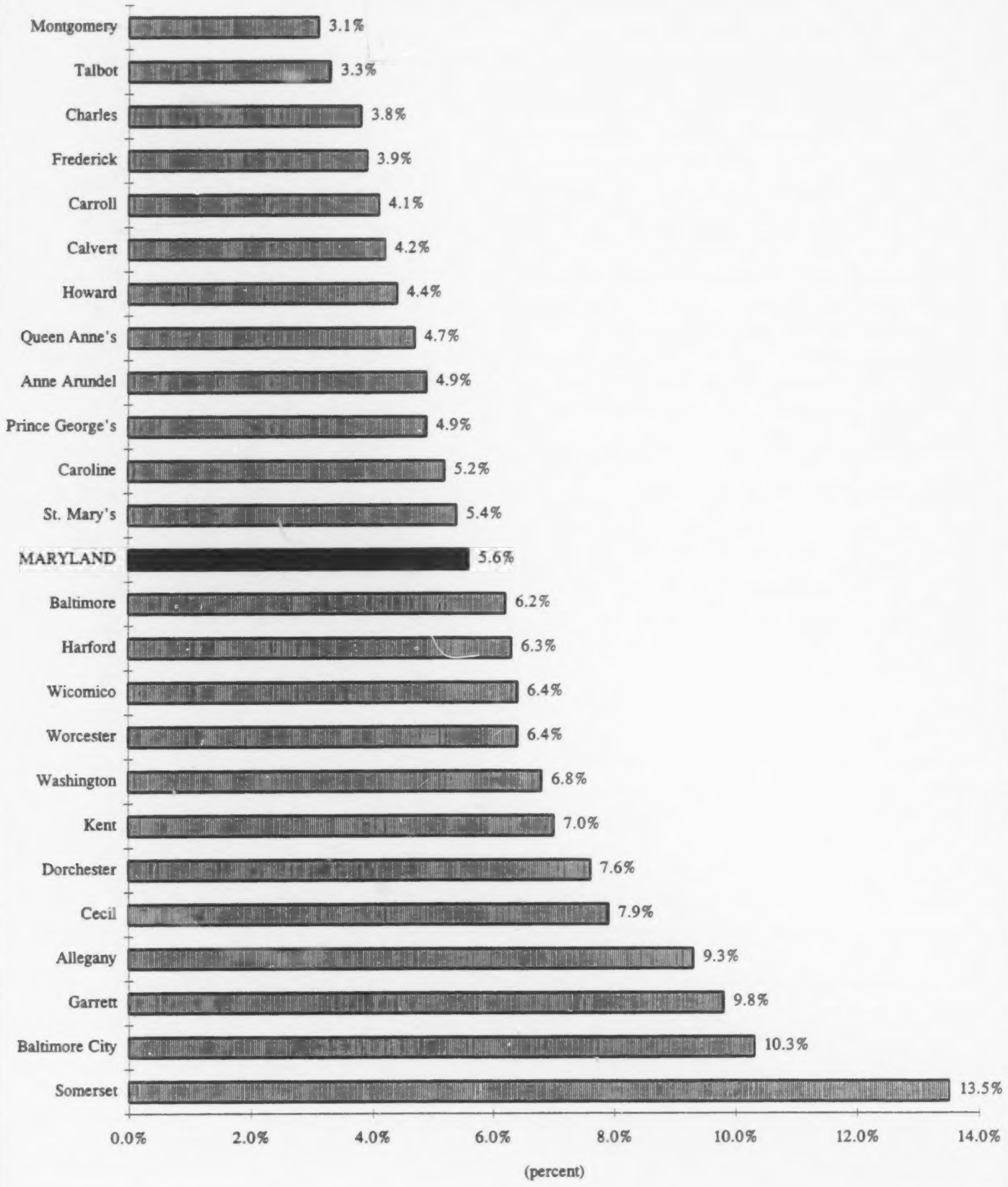
WICOMICO-SOMERSET LMA

The addition of about 300 people to the area's unemployment rolls pushed joblessness up slightly from 7.7 percent to 7.9 percent. The regional upturn was confined solely to Somerset where labor force expansion increased the county's jobless rate to a statewide high during June.

BALANCE OF STATE

While seasonal expansion helped to increase the number of jobholders in the region, a surge in the number of jobseekers entering the labor market caused the jobless rate to rise from 6.3 percent to 6.7 percent. At the local level, unemployment rates were higher in all but Dorchester and Worcester counties. Seasonal hiring in food processing and tourism-related businesses helped to ease down jobless rates in these counties. Worcester County's rate was the most improved of the two, falling by more than a full percentage point to 6.4 percent in June.

LOCAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES--JUNE 1994



Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development
Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, MD 21201

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
JUNE 1994

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JUNE	MAY*	JUNE	MAY*	JUNE	MAY*	JUNE	MAY*	JUNE 1993***
MARYLAND	2,695,286	2,648,068	2,543,593	2,508,027	151,693	140,041	5.6	5.3	6.7
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,215,114	1,196,076	1,133,012	1,119,827	82,102	76,249	6.8	6.4	8.1
BALTIMORE CITY	321,331	315,895	288,085	284,733	33,246	31,162	10.3	9.9	11.8
ANNE ARUNDEL	226,349	222,739	215,151	212,648	11,198	10,091	4.9	4.5	6.3
BALTIMORE	369,186	363,790	346,279	342,249	22,907	21,541	6.2	5.9	7.8
CARROLL	67,448	66,570	64,693	63,941	2,755	2,629	4.1	3.9	5.7
HARFORD	99,354	97,687	93,130	92,046	6,224	5,641	6.3	5.8	6.7
HOWARD	113,804	111,940	108,852	107,585	4,952	4,355	4.4	3.9	4.6
QUEEN ANNE'S	17,642	17,456	16,821	16,626	821	830	4.7	4.8	5.4
D. C. AREA	1,137,107	1,117,525	1,091,731	1,076,326	45,376	41,199	4.0	3.7	4.7
CALVERT	32,663	32,195	31,300	30,859	1,363	1,336	4.2	4.1	5.1
CHARLES	60,143	59,122	57,847	57,031	2,296	2,091	3.8	3.5	4.9
FREDERICK	93,796	92,247	90,146	88,874	3,650	3,373	3.9	3.7	4.5
MONTGOMERY	482,110	473,745	466,930	460,341	15,180	13,404	3.1	2.8	3.6
PRINCE GEORGE'S	468,393	460,216	445,507	439,221	22,886	20,995	4.9	4.6	5.7
WESTERN MARYLAND	114,165	113,590	105,097	105,137	9,068	8,453	7.9	7.4	10.0
ALLEGANY	34,421	34,380	31,209	31,386	3,212	2,994	9.3	8.7	11.5
GARRETT	13,995	13,776	12,624	12,484	1,371	1,292	9.8	9.4	12.1
WASHINGTON	65,749	65,434	61,264	61,267	4,485	4,167	6.8	6.4	8.8
TALBOT-CAROLINE LMA	35,104	33,834	33,633	32,303	1,471	1,531	4.2	4.5	5.4
CAROLINE	16,269	15,772	15,416	14,806	853	966	5.2	6.1	7.8
TALBOT	18,835	18,062	18,217	17,497	618	565	3.3	3.1	3.4
WICOMICO-SOMERSET LMA	60,866	58,319	56,082	53,845	4,784	4,474	7.9	7.7	8.0
SOMERSET	12,316	11,668	10,654	10,229	1,662	1,439	13.5	12.3	13.0
WICOMICO	48,550	46,651	45,428	43,616	3,122	3,035	6.4	6.5	6.7
BALANCE OF STATE	132,931	128,723	124,040	120,589	8,891	8,134	6.7	6.3	7.5
CECIL	38,664	37,832	35,623	35,267	3,041	2,565	7.9	6.8	8.2
DORCHESTER	17,387	16,827	16,073	15,468	1,314	1,359	7.6	8.1	8.3
KENT	11,126	10,435	10,349	9,943	777	492	7.0	4.7	6.6
ST. MARY'S	44,138	42,574	41,772	40,436	2,366	2,138	5.4	5.0	6.7
WORCESTER	21,616	21,055	20,223	19,475	1,393	1,580	6.4	7.5	7.5
UNITED STATES**	132,115,000	130,602,000	123,864,000	122,946,000	8,251,000	7,656,000	6.2	5.9	7.1

*Estimates for the state are revised.

**Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

***Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. Further information is available upon request.

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs. All data are not seasonally adjusted.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS BY PLACE OF WORK

Seasonal expansion continued to sustain Maryland's nonagricultural payroll activity during June. While June's report represents the fourth consecutive month of rising employment, the gain of just over 13,500 jobs was only about one-half of the normal seasonal upturn. Hiring over the month was confined to the private sector. Employment rose in every major industry line, with advances in the services and trade industries leading the expansion.

The services industry, despite a drop of 3,000 jobs in educational services, was the top job producer during June with a net gain of 8,500 jobs. A number of services industries reported higher employment levels in June. Amusements and recreation led the expansion, accounting for about three out of every five jobs added in the services sector. In business services, the call by area employers for temporary help to cover vacation schedules of regular employees helped to boost the industry job count. Meanwhile, hotels added staff to accommodate the incoming vacation traffic and engineering/management firms, benefiting from the pick-up in construction, added jobs.

The trade industry, second in line in job generation, contributed about 6,700 jobs to the labor market in June. This increase, which extended the string of consecutive gains in this industry to four months, was the best gain for the month since 1991. The upturn occurred primarily in the retail component where hiring at restaurants and fast food chains accounted for just over two-thirds of the industry upturn. Food stores also showed signs of seasonal expansion, reporting the addition of about 1,200 jobs over the month.

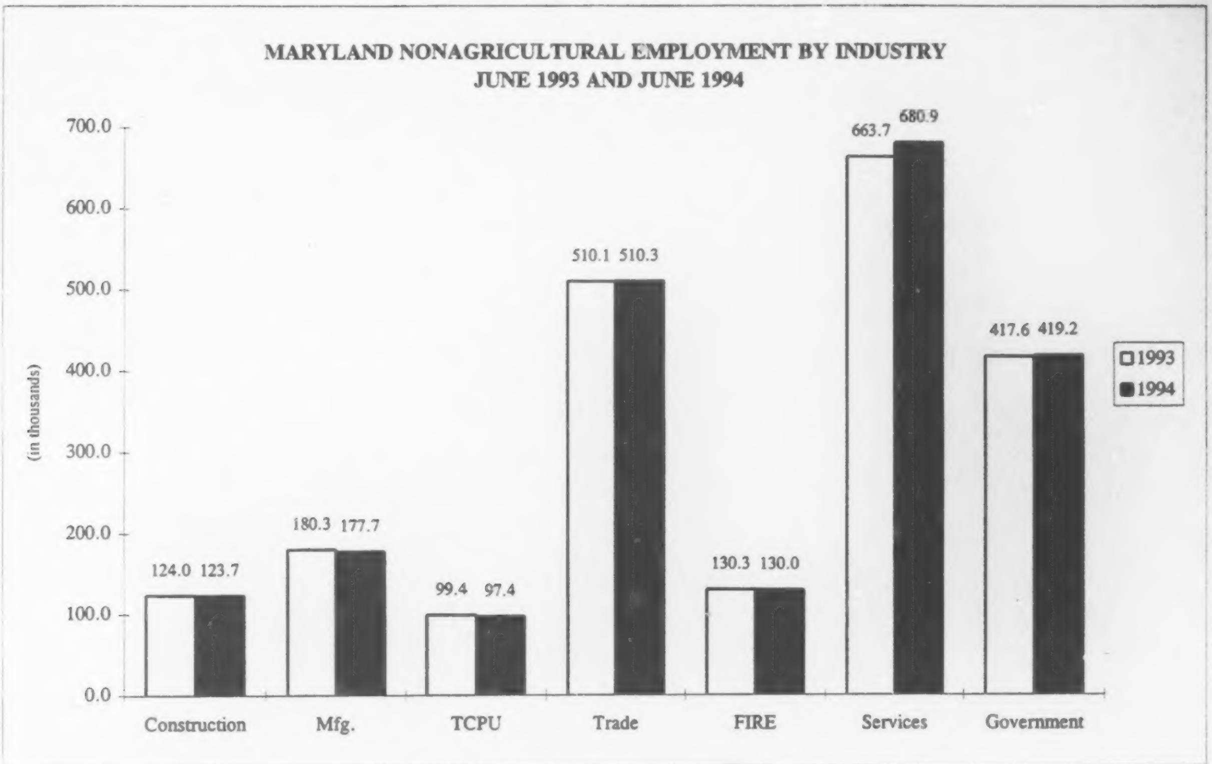
Elsewhere on industry payrolls, in TCPU, gains in communications and seasonal hiring in trucking and warehousing carried the industry performance. The upturn in this industry, which netted out to about 200 jobs was, however, well below seasonal expectations. Employment in FIRE also expanded seasonally, adding about 600 jobs over the month. Local realtors were responsible for about two-thirds of the industry hiring.

During June, the goods-producing sector, which includes the construction and manufacturing industries, turned in a combined total of 5,300 jobs. About three out of every four of those jobs went to workers skilled in the construction trades. Special trade contractors spearheaded the overall expansion in the construction sector, accounting for just over 50.0 percent of the monthly gain.

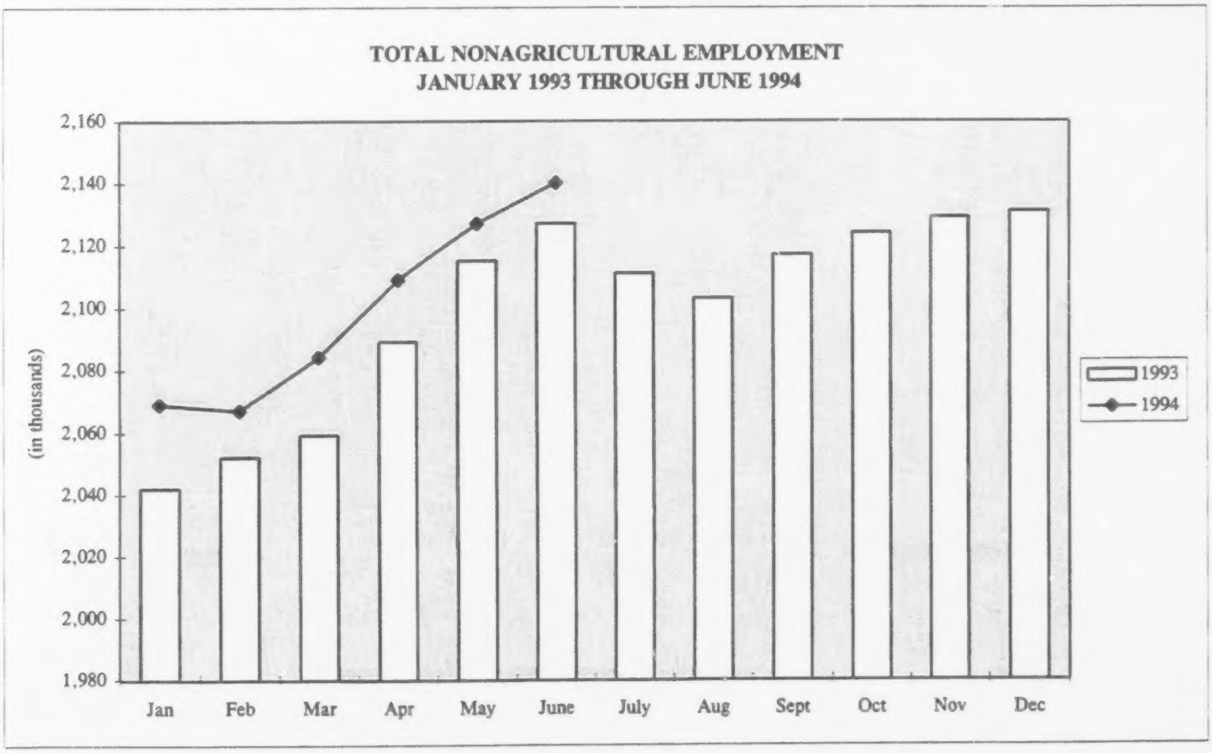
The manufacturing industry made substantial headway during June. The addition of 1,300 jobs during June represented the largest monthly increase in factory employment in the past two years. Even with this increase, there are currently about 2,600 fewer manufacturing jobs than there were a year ago. Just over two-thirds of the hiring during June occurred in durable goods industries. A number of durable goods producers reported rising employment, with the largest singular gain, of about 400 jobs, occurring in transportation equipment. In nondurable goods industries, seasonal hiring in food processing produced the most noteworthy movement.

Manufacturing employers, in general, chose to hire additional workers rather than lengthen work schedules during June. Production workers in Maryland factories put in a 41.7 hour workweek during June, little changed from May's schedule of 41.8 hours. Earnings were slightly lower, dropping by about $1.30 to $543.77 per week. In durable goods industries, workweeks were shortened by 0.3 of an hour to 43.0 hours. This reduction, when coupled with a slight drop in hourly pay rates, cut weekly checks by about 1.0 percent to $596.84. Meanwhile, in nondurable goods, the workweek was extended slightly from 40.6 hours to 40.8 hours. This increase helped to boost weekly paychecks by almost $3.00 to $503.47.

Rounding out the monthly industry profile, the government sector, the sole contributor on the debit side, dropped as usual in June as schools broke for the summer vacation. The depth of the overall decline was, however, lessened somewhat by seasonal hiring at parks, recreational facilities and in other outdoor programs.



MARYLAND NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
JUNE 1993 AND JUNE 1994



TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
JANUARY 1993 THROUGH JUNE 1994

MARYLAND
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JUNE 1994

Industry	June 1994	May** 1994	June 1993	Percent Change June 1993-June 1994
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	2,140.3	2,126.7	2,126.6	0.6
Goods Producing	302.5	297.2	305.5	-1.0
Mining	1.1	1.1	1.2	-8.3
Construction	123.7	119.7	124.0	-0.2
Heavy Construction	15.1	14.5	14.8	2.0
Manufacturing	177.7	176.4	180.3	-1.4
Durable Goods	87.1	86.2	87.6	-0.6
Lumber & Wood Products	3.8	3.8	3.9	-2.6
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	6.8	6.7	6.6	3.0
Concrete, Gypsum, Plaster	4.1	4.0	4.0	2.5
Other Stone, Clay, & Glass	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.8
Primary Metal Industries	8.1	8.1	8.6	-5.8
Blast Furnaces	6.5	6.5	7.0	-7.1
Fabricated Metal Products	8.3	8.3	8.4	-1.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	3.1	3.1	3.2	-3.1
Other Fabricated Metal Products (Inc.342,343,345-349)	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0
Industrial Machinery	14.6	14.5	14.8	-1.4
Refrigeration & Service Machinery	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0
Other Industrial Machinery & Equipment (Inc. 352-357)	8.2	8.1	8.5	-3.5
Electronic Equipment	13.2	13.0	13.2	0.0
Communications Equipment	5.2	5.0	4.8	8.3
Electronic Component	3.1	3.1	3.3	-6.1
Other Electronic Equipment	4.9	4.9	5.1	-3.9
Transportation Equipment	10.8	10.4	10.4	3.8
Motor Vehicles	4.7	4.5	4.7	0.0
Other Transportation (Inc. 372-375,379)	4.1	3.9	3.7	10.8
Instruments & Related	16.3	16.3	16.6	-1.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	90.6	90.2	92.7	-2.3
Food & Kindred Products	21.4	21.2	22.2	-3.6
Meat Products	4.8	4.8	5.1	-5.9
Beverages	4.1	4.0	3.9	5.1
Other Food & Kindred (Inc. 202-207)	7.8	7.7	8.2	-4.9
Textile Mill, Apparel	8.7	8.7	9.0	-3.3
Paper & Allied Products	8.6	8.5	8.7	-1.1
Printing & Publishing	27.6	27.6	27.7	-0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	13.4	13.5	14.1	-5.0
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	8.5	8.4	8.7	-2.3

Industry	June 1994	May** 1994	June 1993	Percent Change June 1993-June 1994
Service Producing	1,837.8	1,829.5	1,821.1	0.9
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	97.4	97.2	99.4	-2.0
Transportation	55.7	55.7	56.0	-0.5
Railroad Transportation	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	28.2	27.9	28.5	-1.1
Communications & Utilities	41.7	41.5	43.4	-3.9
Communications	26.7	26.5	26.8	-0.4
Electric, Gas, Sanitary	15.0	15.0	16.6	-9.6
Trade	510.3	503.6	510.1	0.0
Wholesale Trade	101.2	100.9	101.6	-0.4
Retail Trade	409.1	402.7	408.5	0.1
Building Materials, Garden Supplies	17.8	17.7	17.8	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	40.1	39.9	41.4	-3.1
Food Stores	65.7	64.5	64.3	2.2
Eating & Drinking Places	139.4	135.0	139.5	-0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	130.0	129.4	130.3	-0.2
Finance	59.8	59.6	58.7	1.9
Depository Institutions	39.3	39.1	38.9	1.0
Commercial Banks	25.2	25.2	25.5	-1.2
Insurance	35.7	35.7	36.9	-3.3
Insurance Carriers	23.8	23.9	24.5	-2.9
Real Estate	34.5	34.1	34.7	-0.6
Services	680.9	672.4	663.7	2.6
Business Services	145.9	144.3	140.6	3.8
Health Services	180.6	179.9	176.8	2.1
Hospitals	81.6	81.3	81.9	-0.4
Legal Services	15.8	15.5	15.8	0.0
Educational Services	36.7	39.7	34.4	6.7
Private Colleges, Universities	20.3	22.7	18.1	12.2
Total Government	419.2	426.9	417.6	0.4
Total Federal Government	132.1	131.8	135.6	-2.6
Total State & Local Government	287.1	295.1	282.0	1.8
Total State Government	95.0	99.4	93.7	1.4
State Education	32.2	36.7	31.7	1.6
Other State Government	62.8	62.7	62.0	1.3
Total Local Government	192.1	195.7	188.3	2.0
Local Education	113.7	119.0	113.0	0.6
Other Local Government	78.4	76.7	75.3	4.1

*The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding and exclusion of some SIC's.

Data are not seasonally adjusted.

**Estimates are revised.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BY REGION--JUNE 1994

Industry	Baltimore Metropolitan Area		Maryland Portion D.C. Suburbs		Western Maryland		Eastern Shore-Southern Maryland	
	June 1994	May 1994**	June 1994	May 1994**	June 1994	May 1994**	May 1994	Apr. 1994**
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,103.0	1,100.2	788.1	780.8	94.5	95.1	152.7	148.6
Goods Producing	164.7	162.4	86.8	85.2	20.9	21.0	30.6	30.0
Mining	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2
Construction	58.2	56.5	52.4	51.0	5.2	5.0	8.3	8.3
Manufacturing	106.3	105.7	34.2	34.0	15.1	15.3	22.1	21.5
Durable Goods	53.9	53.6	17.3	17.2	6.7	6.7	8.7	8.7
Nondurable Goods	52.4	52.1	16.9	16.8	8.4	8.6	13.4	12.8
Service Producing	938.3	937.8	701.3	695.6	73.6	74.1	122.1	118.6
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	51.7	51.8	31.9	31.5	5.2	5.4	8.4	8.3
Trade	253.1	251.2	190.0	187.7	24.8	24.7	41.3	37.9
Wholesale Trade	59.1	58.8	31.0	31.0	4.5	4.5	5.8	5.6
Retail Trade	194.0	192.4	159.0	156.7	20.3	20.2	35.5	32.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	72.7	72.3	47.5	47.3	3.4	3.3	5.3	5.0
Services	352.9	350.9	261.2	257.2	24.2	23.8	39.4	38.6
Total Government	207.9	211.6	170.7	171.9	16.0	16.9	27.7	28.8
Federal	48.1	48.1	75.1	74.3	1.7	1.7	6.8	6.8
State	67.6	69.5	18.7	19.1	4.8	5.3	5.1	6.3
Local	92.2	94.0	76.9	78.5	9.5	9.9	15.8	15.7

*The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Estimates are revised.

Selected data below the major industry level is available upon request. Estimates are also available for Baltimore City.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
JUNE 1994

Industry	Average Weekly Hours		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings	
	June 1994	May 1994	June 1994	May 1994	June 1994	May 1994
MARYLAND						
Manufacturing	41.7	41.8	$543.77	$545.07	$13.04	$13.04
Durable Goods	43.0	43.3	596.84	601.87	13.88	13.90
Lumber and Wood Products	39.5	40.1	360.64	370.93	9.13	9.25
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	46.0	46.2	567.64	561.33	12.34	12.15
Primary Metal Industries	46.5	46.2	850.49	844.07	18.29	18.27
Fabricated Metals	42.4	43.2	500.74	516.24	11.81	11.95
Industrial Machinery	43.4	43.3	609.34	603.60	14.04	13.94
Electronic Equipment	40.4	40.5	488.03	487.62	12.08	12.04
Transportation Equipment	43.3	44.6	725.28	759.98	16.75	17.04
Instruments and Related Products	39.8	40.3	557.20	558.16	14.00	13.85
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	39.0	38.8	395.85	398.86	10.15	10.28
Nondurable Goods	40.8	40.6	503.47	500.60	12.34	12.33
Food and Kindred Products	41.3	41.1	499.32	482.10	12.09	11.73
Textile Mill, Apparel	36.9	36.9	301.10	305.16	8.16	8.27
Paper and Allied Products	43.1	43.0	555.99	561.15	12.90	13.05
Printing and Publishing	38.8	38.3	558.72	559.95	14.40	14.62
Chemicals and Allied Products	42.5	42.3	561.00	562.59	13.20	13.30
Rubber and Plastic Products	43.4	44.1	462.64	466.58	10.66	10.58
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA						
Manufacturing	42.1	42.2	$574.67	$576.87	$13.65	$13.67
Durable Goods	43.5	43.8	644.24	651.74	14.81	14.88
Nondurable Goods	40.9	40.8	514.11	512.04	12.57	12.55

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

	June 1994	May 1994	June 1993
Initial Claims	19,298	14,865	20,393
Weeks Claimed	186,560	193,760	218,988
First Payments	7,553	7,385	7,815
Final Payments	3,587	3,717	1,228
Weeks Paid	148,655	158,014	174,876
Net Benefit Amount	$26,823,503	$28,401,564	$31,756,655
Average Check Amount	$180.44	$179.74	$181.60

Initial filings rose in June from 1992 lows in May. Following a modest decline in May, initial claims advanced by nearly 30.0 percent to 19,298. The statewide increase was fueled by reports of higher levels of activity in each of the state's four regions. With the exception of the Princess Anne location, unemployment lines were longer in each of the local offices. The Wheaton and Glen Burnie offices reported the largest volume increases, with claims filings rising by 672 and 410, respectively.

While initial applications were higher, both the number of weeks claimed and weeks paid were fewer during June. Weeks claimed, at 186,560 in June, were down by 3.7 percent from previous month's estimates and nearly 15.0 percent below June 1993's count of 218,988. Just over two-thirds of the statewide drop in weeks claimed occurred in the Baltimore Metro Area. Weekly payments, which fell by about 9,360 over the month, represented 79.7 percent of all weeks claimed in June, down from May's payment ratio of 81.6 percent.

First payments, at 7,553, accounted for over 5.0 percent of weekly compensations in June, up from 4.7 percent in May. Benefit exhaustions dropped slightly over the month, from 3,717 to 3,587—a decline which was confined almost solely to the D.C. Suburban Area.

With fewer checks to issue in June, the outlay from the UI Trust Fund dropped by an estimated $1.6 million to $26.8 million. For those claimants receiving benefits, checks were slightly higher in June at $180.44. At the regional level, claimants filing in the D.C. Suburban Area received the largest checks, with payments averaging $190.55 per week, about 22.0 percent higher than those issued to filers on the Shore.

REGIONAL INDICATORS
JUNE 1994

	BMA	DC Suburbs	Western Maryland	Balance of State
Initial Claims	10,009	5,071	1,833	2,237
Weeks Claimed	97,661	42,298	12,478	16,254
First Payments	4,006	1,880	519	621
Final Payments	1,960	746	189	450
Weeks Paid	79,462	34,587	10,499	13,419
Net Benefit Amount	$14,370,887	$6,590,467	$1,686,786	$2,095,835
Average Check Amount	$180.85	$190.55	$160.66	$156.18

Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development
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Maryland Monthly Labor Review

July, 1994

Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development
Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

William Donald Schaefer, Governor
Mark L. Wasserman, Secretary

LABOR FORCE DEVELOPMENTS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Seasonal economics continued to play an important role in Maryland's labor market movements during July. The number of jobholders rose as employers rounded out their seasonal hiring. As is the norm, the unemployment rate declined over the month, falling from 5.6 percent in June to 5.3 percent in July.

Nationally, the unemployment rate remained unchanged over the month at 6.2 percent, topping the statewide estimate by almost a full percentage point.

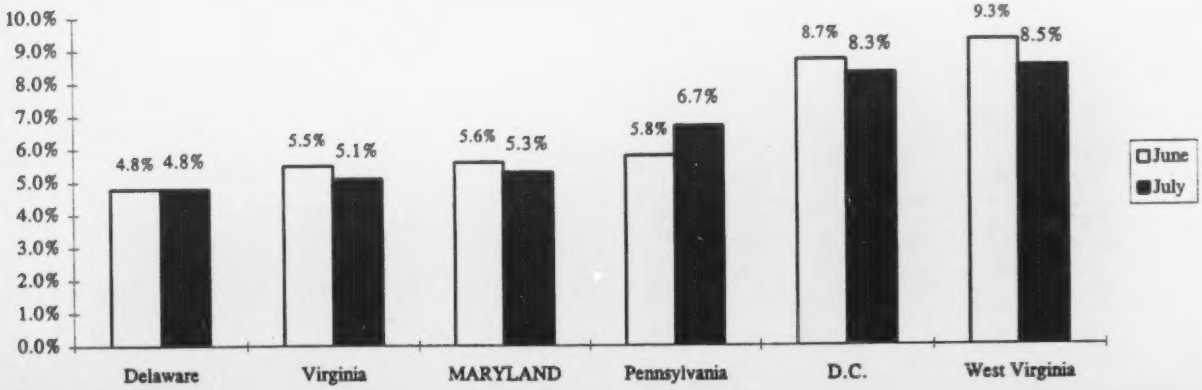
The labor force normally peaks in July as the last rush of summer jobseekers enters the labor market. Just over 41,000 jobseekers entered the labor market, pushing the labor force up over the 2.7 million mark. Employment expanded at a slightly higher rate, compensating for this increase and boosting nearly 7,450 previously unemployed workers into jobs.

Jobseekers relied solely on seasonal hiring during July. Aside from normal summer patterns, employment growth was limited. Most of the jobseekers entering the labor market ended up among the unemployed, causing the seasonally adjusted rate to rise to 5.5 percent in July.

	Unadjusted		Seasonally Adjusted	
	July 1994	June 1994	July 1994	June 1994
Civilian Labor Force	2,735,788	2,694,665	2,671,341	2,663,836
Total Employment	2,591,833	2,543,273	2,525,145	2,525,088
Total Unemployment	143,955	151,392	146,196	138,748
Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.2
National Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0

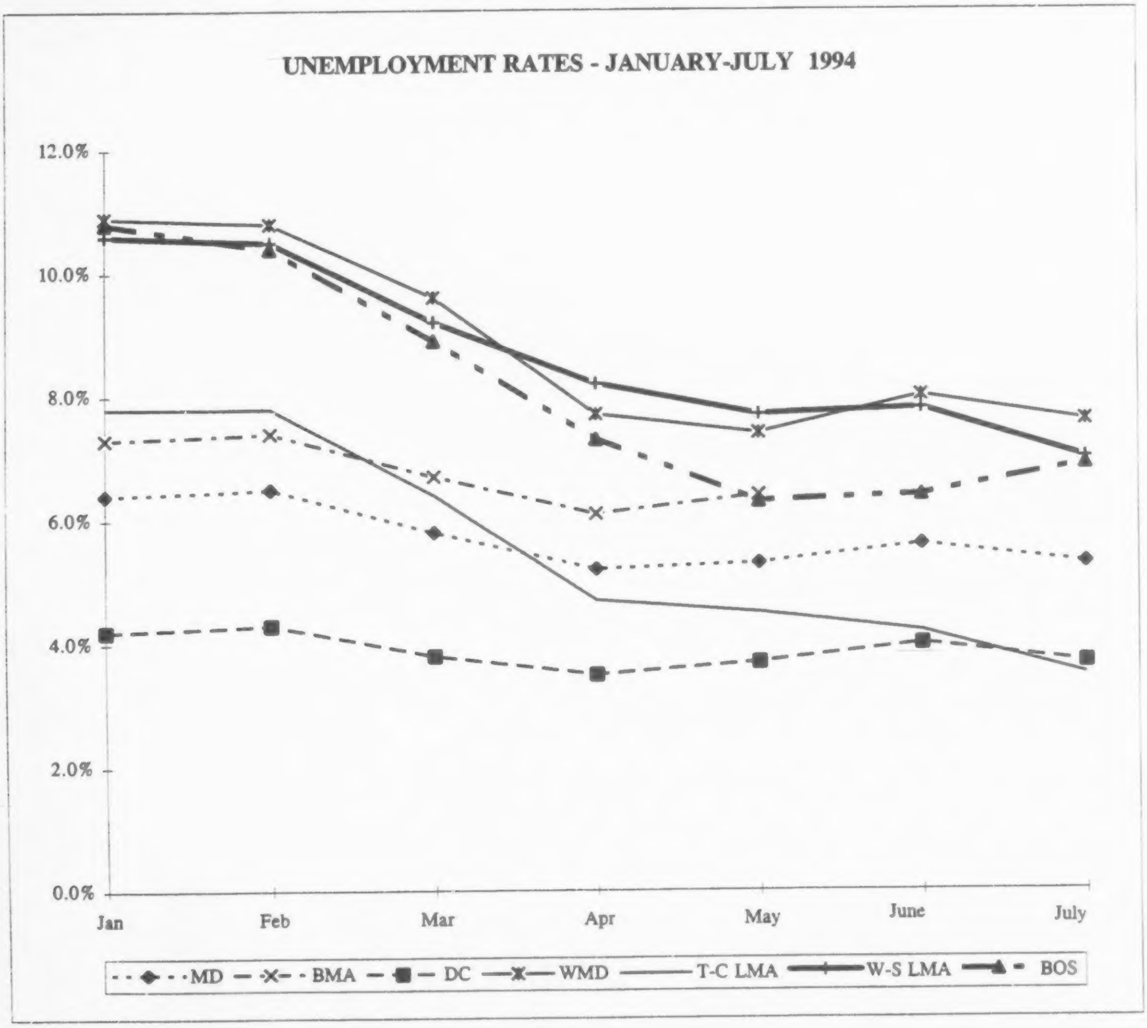
Unemployment rates declined or held steady in four of the five states surrounding Maryland. West Virginia, while maintaining the highest rate, reported the largest over the month decline. In Pennsylvania, the only state to evidence a jobless increase, employment declines caused the unemployment rate to rise by almost a full percentage point to 6.7 percent in July.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN NEIGHBORING STATES–JULY 1994



TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - MARYLAND AND REGIONS

Area	JULY 1994		JUNE 1994	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Maryland	143,955	5.3%	151,392	5.6%
Baltimore Metropolitan Area	77,897	6.3%	82,365	6.8%
Maryland's DC Suburbs	42,547	3.7%	45,339	4.0%
Western Maryland	8,739	7.6%	9,008	8.0%
Talbot-Caroline LMA	1,255	3.5%	1,467	4.2%
Wicomico-Somerset LMA	4,249	7.0%	4,775	7.8%
Balance of State	9,270	6.9%	8,438	6.4%


UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - JANUARY-JULY 1994

REGIONAL ECONOMICS

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

Seasonal expansion raised employment to 1,158,365-its highest level in two years. Aided by this increase, joblessness in the region moved down from 6.8 percent to 6.3 percent. July's decline meant that about 4,500 fewer persons were without a job during the month. Locally, unemployment trends were mixed. Baltimore City's rate improved markedly, falling by a full percentage point to 9.4 percent. In those counties where jobless increases were reported, specifically Carroll, Harford and Queen Anne's, short-term furloughs in manufacturing added workers to the unemployment rolls. Industrial activity in the region followed statewide trends, with education-related declines influencing the overall movement.

MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS

Employment in the region increased by nearly 22,000 persons, helping to lower the unemployment rate from 4.0 percent to 3.7 percent. Declining unemployment was the norm throughout the region. Unemployment rates in both Calvert and Prince George's counties, while topping the regional average, showed the largest downward movement, of 0.5 percentage points, over the month. While growth in the region's industry employment was checked by continuing reductions in state and local education, hiring activity, of note, was reported in construction, amusements/recreation, health services, membership organizations and social services.

WESTERN MARYLAND

Unemployment in the region, while remaining the highest in the state, dropped from 8.0 percent to 7.6 percent. Employment in the region reached its seasonal peak in July, rising to 105,598. Employment advanced and unemployment declined in each of the local jurisdictions. While temporary layoffs in manufacturing and education were reported, the impact of these declines was diminished by seasonal hiring in construction, health services, business services and restaurants.

TALBOT-CAROLINE LMA

Unemployment in the area moved down by 0.7 percentage points to 3.5 percent, with both of the local jurisdictions contributing to this decline. Employment moved up by 662 persons, an increase which was almost evenly distributed between Caroline and Talbot. In Caroline, labor force expansion was limited to just 1.0 percent, helping to maximize employment growth and reduce the jobless rate by almost a full percentage point to 4.3 percent. Talbot's rate dropped to a statewide low of 2.8 percent, ousting Montgomery County from its long held position.

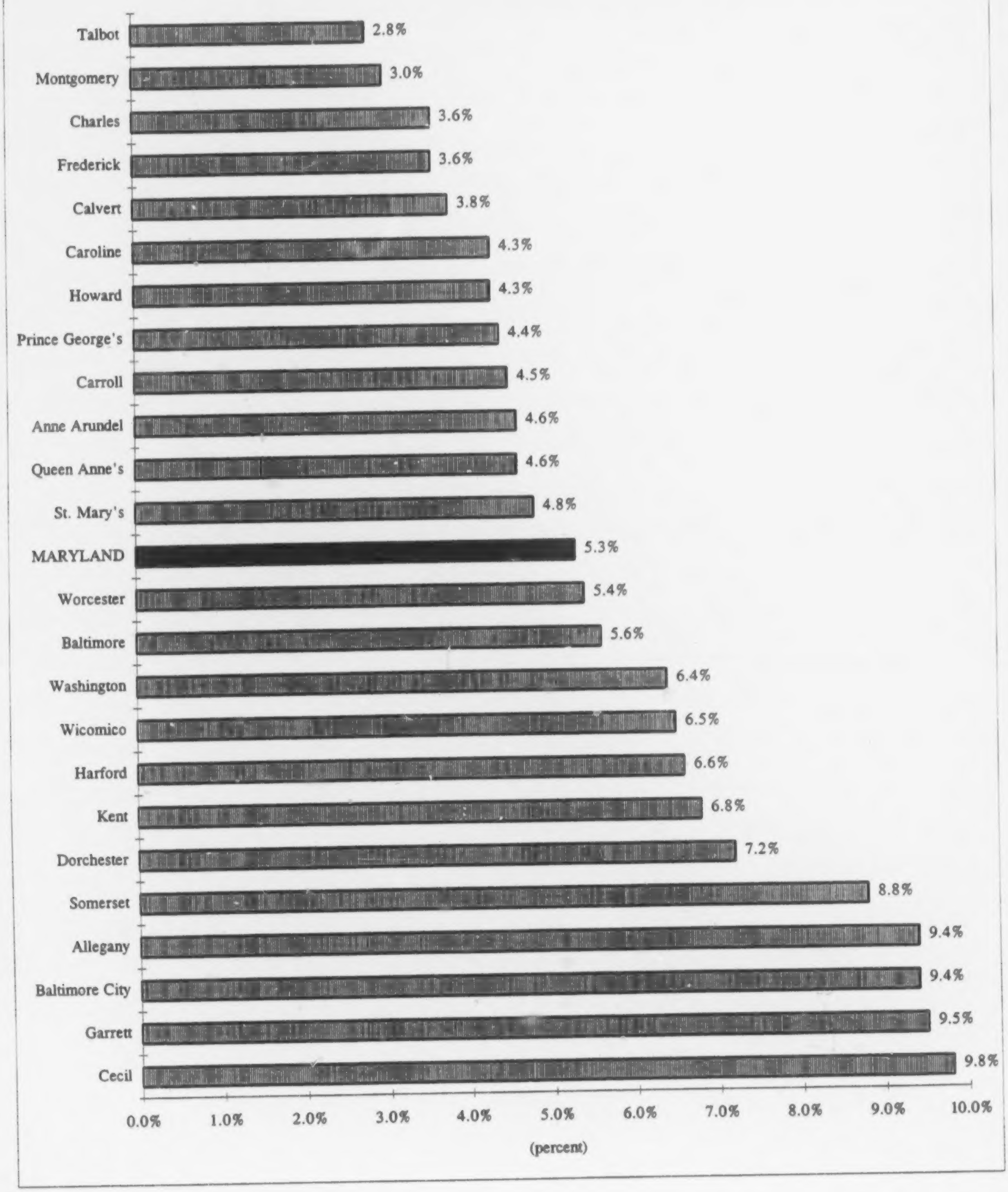
WICOMICO-SOMERSET LMA

An estimated 7.0 percent of the labor force were unemployed during July, down from 7.8 percent in June. The regional jobless decline was confined solely to Somerset where seasonal hiring in food processing moved the county's rate out of double-digits to 8.8 percent in July.

BALANCE OF STATE

Unemployment in the shore area, reacting to a strong movement in Cecil County, rose from 6.4 percent to 6.9 percent. In Cecil, a temporary shutdown in Delaware's auto industry affected the employment status of local residents, causing the county's jobless rate to rise by almost three full percentage points. Elsewhere in the region, unemployment rates declined as seasonal hiring in trade and services continued to improve local labor market conditions.

LOCAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES--JULY 1994



Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development
Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, MD 21201

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
JULY 1994

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JULY	JUNE*	JULY	JUNE*	JULY	JUNE*	JULY	JUNE*	JULY 1993***
MARYLAND	2,735,788	2,694,665	2,591,833	2,543,273	143,955	151,392	5.3	5.6	6.1
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,236,262	1,218,962	1,158,365	1,136,597	77,897	82,365	6.3	6.8	7.4
BALTIMORE CITY	325,244	322,445	294,532	288,997	30,712	33,448	9.4	10.4	10.7
ANNE ARUNDEL	230,583	227,004	219,966	215,832	10,617	11,172	4.6	4.9	5.7
BALTIMORE	374,930	370,394	354,028	347,375	20,902	23,019	5.6	6.2	7.0
CARROLL	69,290	67,659	66,141	64,898	3,149	2,761	4.5	4.1	5.7
HARFORD	101,903	99,659	95,214	93,425	6,689	6,234	6.6	6.3	6.2
HOWARD	116,286	114,135	111,287	109,196	4,999	4,939	4.3	4.3	4.6
QUEEN ANNE'S	18,028	17,666	17,198	16,875	830	791	4.6	4.5	5.8
D. C. AREA	1,153,554	1,134,769	1,111,007	1,089,430	42,547	45,339	3.7	4.0	4.2
CALVERT	33,121	32,630	31,853	31,234	1,268	1,396	3.8	4.3	4.6
CHARLES	61,095	60,024	58,868	57,725	2,227	2,299	3.6	3.8	4.1
FREDERICK	95,162	93,619	91,738	89,956	3,424	3,663	3.6	3.9	4.2
MONTGOMERY	489,691	480,903	475,174	465,946	14,517	14,957	3.0	3.1	3.3
PRINCE GEORGE'S	474,485	467,591	453,374	444,568	21,111	23,023	4.4	4.9	5.1
WESTERN MARYLAND	114,337	112,566	105,598	103,558	8,739	9,008	7.6	8.0	9.5
ALLEGANY	33,192	32,860	30,076	29,709	3,116	3,151	9.4	9.6	10.2
GARRETT	14,112	13,987	12,770	12,612	1,342	1,375	9.5	9.8	11.4
WASHINGTON	67,033	65,719	62,752	61,237	4,281	4,482	6.4	6.8	8.7
TALBOT-CAROLINE LMA	35,543	35,093	34,288	33,626	1,255	1,467	3.5	4.2	4.7
CAROLINE	16,427	16,262	15,716	15,412	711	850	4.3	5.2	6.6
TALBOT	19,116	18,831	18,572	18,214	544	617	2.8	3.3	3.0
WICOMICO-SOMERSET LMA	60,888	60,850	56,639	56,075	4,249	4,775	7.0	7.8	6.9
SOMERSET	11,795	12,311	10,760	10,653	1,035	1,658	8.8	13.5	8.8
WICOMICO	49,093	48,539	45,879	45,422	3,214	3,117	6.5	6.4	6.4
BALANCE OF STATE	135,205	132,424	125,935	123,986	9,270	8,438	6.9	6.4	7.0
CECIL	40,045	38,317	36,123	35,663	3,922	2,654	9.8	6.9	8.0
DORCHESTER	17,557	17,370	16,300	16,070	1,257	1,300	7.2	7.5	7.7
KENT	11,284	11,116	10,516	10,352	768	764	6.8	6.9	8.9
ST. MARY'S	44,579	44,023	42,431	41,682	2,148	2,341	4.8	5.3	5.8
WORCESTER	21,740	21,598	20,565	20,219	1,175	1,379	5.4	6.4	6.1
UNITED STATES**	132,783,000	132,115,000	124,503,000	123,864,000	8,281,000	8,251,000	6.2	6.2	6.9

*Estimates for the state are revised.

**Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

***Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. Further information is available upon request.

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs. All data are not seasonally adjusted.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS BY PLACE OF WORK

While seasonal hiring continued to uplift employment in some business sectors during July, the benefit of these gains was obscured by a second month of semester break reductions in education and related industries. As is the norm during July, the overall job count spiraled downward with about 16,600 fewer jobs reported for the month.

In the public sector, payrolls at public colleges and universities, community colleges and local boards of education, when combined, were diminished by just over 24,000 jobs. The impact of these declines on total government was lessened to a degree by hiring elsewhere in government. Noneducation payrolls rose by 6,200 jobs, with local governments hiring workers to staff recreational facilities and maintenance crews.

Semester break activity also affected employment in selected private sector industries. In the transportation sector, about 1,700 fewer jobs were reported. Layoff activity by private school bus carriers accounted for a good portion of the drop. The services sector was hampered by reductions at private colleges and universities which covered about 1,100 jobs. The services sector overall registered on the plus side, with seasonal expansion in amusements/recreation, hotels and membership organizations helping to offset cuts in education services. These gains, combined with advances in health and business services, netted a monthly increase of about 2,000 jobs in the industry.

Elsewhere on private sector payrolls, construction and finance/insurance/real estate were the only other industry groups to report hiring. Employment in construction rose by 2,900 jobs over the month, with gains reported across the state's four regions. The upturn was more pronounced in the Baltimore Metro Area where just over two-thirds of statewide gain was concentrated. Hiring was strongest among special trade contractors, followed by general building construction.

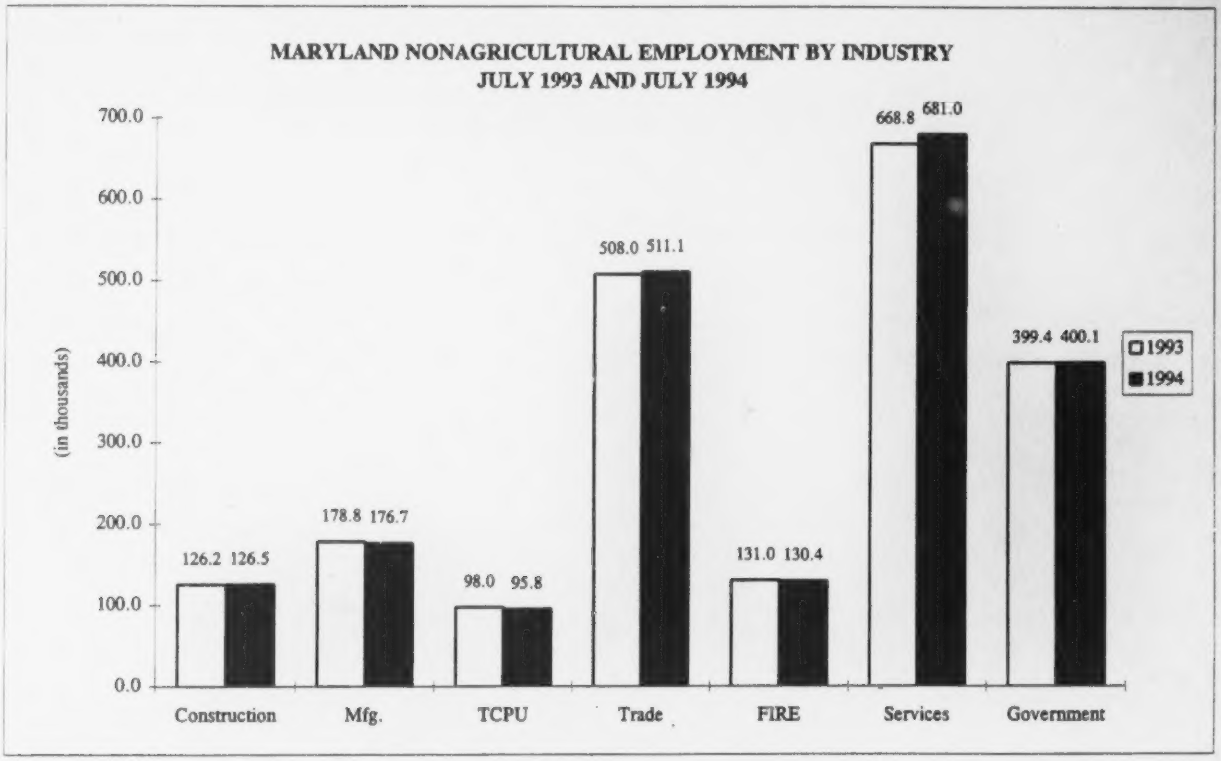
The finance/insurance/real estate sector also advanced, albeit modestly, over the month. About 200 jobs were added, with contributions coming from the insurance and real estate components. Employment in this industry has changed very little throughout the year, hampered by the slowdown in refinancing and home buying effected by rising interest rates.

Employment in the trade sector dropped by 1,300, with reductions among retailers serving as the major source of losses. Declines were centered in restaurants and hardware/garden supply stores. Losses in these industries were, however, diminished by hiring at general merchandise, apparel stores, auto dealers and service stations.

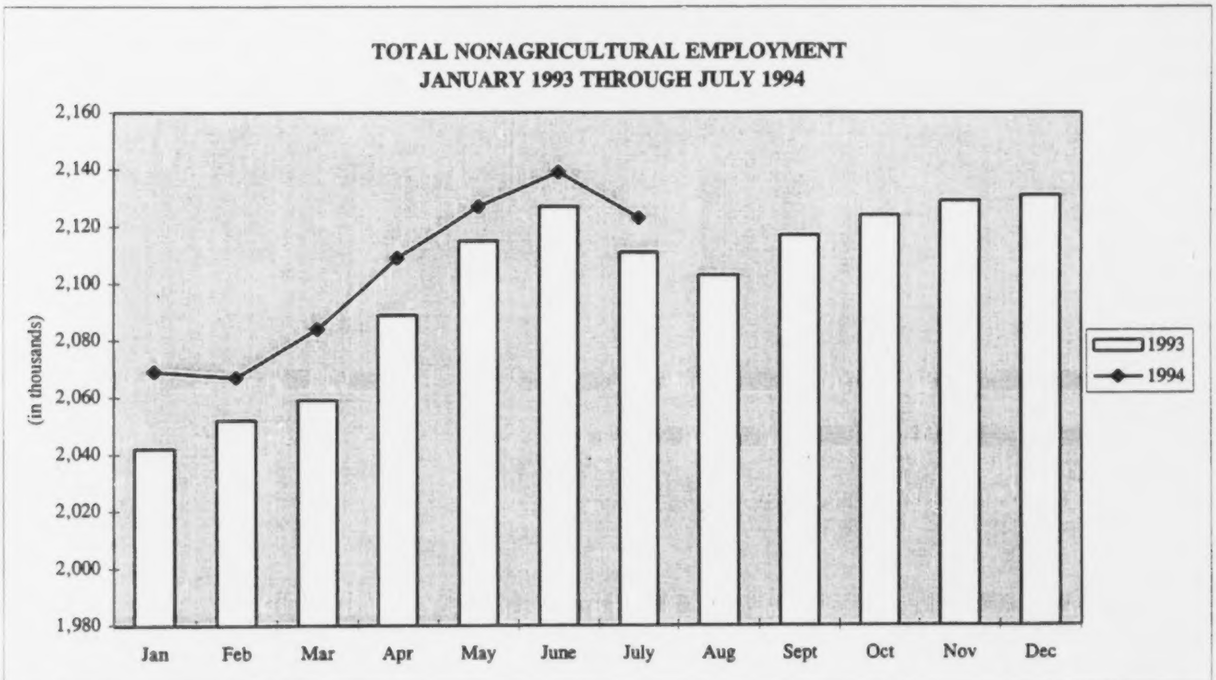
In manufacturing where declines are common during July, the job count fell by 600 jobs. In durable goods, reductions in industrial machinery and transportation equipment pulled down the employment total. Among nondurable goods producers, layoffs were confined to the textile and rubber/plastic products industries with declines in the latter affecting the largest number of workers. The downturn in manufacturing, in large part, resulted from vacation shutdowns.

Concurrent with the decline in manufacturing, employers also reduced work schedules somewhat, from 41.8 hours in June to 41.6 hours in July. While hourly payrates were slightly higher in July, the shortened workweek pulled weekly earnings down to $541.63. In durable goods, workweeks were also shortened, yet remained well above the standard week at 42.8 hours. Production workers in durable goods earned, on average, $13.94 per hour and $596.63 per week. At the detailed level, the largest movement in work schedules occurred in transportation equipment where hours dropped from 43.3 to 42.0. Primary metals industries reported the greatest change in earnings, with weekly checks rising by 2.6 percent to $883.12 in July. A longer workweek, coupled with an upturn in hourly payrates, added to weekly paychecks in this industry.

Meanwhile, in nondurable goods, hours were unchanged at 40.8, however, a modest cut in hourly pay lowered weekly checks to $500.21. The status of production workers in chemical production was the most changed. Workweeks in this industry were cut by more than a full hour to 42.0, contributing to a drop of more than 4.0 percent in weekly paychecks.



MARYLAND NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
JULY 1993 AND JULY 1994



TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
JANUARY 1993 THROUGH JULY 1994

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

MARYLAND
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JULY 1994

Industry	July 1994	June** 1994	July 1993	Percent Change July 1993-July 1994
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	2,122.8	2,139.4	2,111.4	0.5
Goods Producing	304.4	302.0	306.2	-0.6
Mining	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.0
Construction	126.5	123.6	126.2	0.2
Heavy Construction	15.3	15.0	14.7	4.1
Manufacturing	176.7	177.3	178.8	-1.2
Durable Goods	86.2	86.5	86.5	-0.3
Lumber & Wood Products	3.8	3.8	4.0	-5.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	6.6	6.6	6.7	-1.5
Concrete, Gypsum, Plaster	4.1	4.1	4.0	2.5
Other Stone, Clay, & Glass	2.5	2.5	2.7	-7.4
Primary Metal Industries	8.1	8.1	8.6	-5.8
Blast Furnaces	6.5	6.5	7.0	-7.1
Fabricated Metal Products	8.3	8.3	8.4	-1.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	3.1	3.1	3.3	-6.1
Other Fabricated Metal Products (Inc.342,343,345-349)	4.4	4.4	4.3	2.3
Industrial Machinery	14.6	14.7	13.8	5.8
Refrigeration & Service Machinery	2.4	2.4	1.9	26.3
Other Industrial Machinery & Equipment (Inc. 352-357)	8.5	8.3	8.3	2.4
Electronic Equipment	13.0	13.0	13.2	-1.5
Communications Equipment	5.2	5.1	4.9	6.1
Electronic Component	3.1	3.1	3.3	-6.1
Other Electronic Equipment	4.7	4.8	5.0	-6.0
Transportation Equipment	10.3	10.5	10.2	1.0
Motor Vehicles	4.6	4.7	4.7	-2.1
Other Transportation (Inc. 372-375,379)	3.7	3.8	3.5	5.7
Instruments & Related	16.3	16.3	16.5	-1.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	90.5	90.8	92.3	-2.0
Food & Kindred Products	21.5	21.5	22.1	-2.7
Meat Products	4.9	4.9	5.0	-2.0
Beverages	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0
Other Food & Kindred (Inc. 202-207)	7.9	7.9	8.0	-1.3
Textile Mill, Apparel	8.7	8.8	8.7	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	8.4	8.4	8.8	-4.5
Printing & Publishing	27.7	27.6	27.7	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	13.6	13.5	14.1	-3.5
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	8.3	8.6	8.6	-3.5

Industry	July 1994	June** 1994	July 1993	Percent Change July 1993- July 1994
Service Producing	1,818.4	1,837.4	1,805.2	0.7
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	95.8	97.4	98.0	-2.2
Transportation	54.0	55.7	54.6	-1.1
Railroad Transportation	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	28.2	28.2	28.5	-1.1
Communications & Utilities	41.8	41.7	43.4	-3.7
Communications	26.8	26.7	26.9	-0.4
Electric, Gas, Sanitary	15.0	15.0	16.5	-9.1
Trade	511.1	512.4	508.0	0.6
Wholesale Trade	101.4	101.4	101.7	-0.3
Retail Trade	409.7	411.0	406.3	0.8
Building Materials, Garden Supplies	17.4	17.8	17.3	0.6
General Merchandise Stores	41.2	40.8	41.2	0.0
Food Stores	65.8	65.7	65.0	1.2
Eating & Drinking Places	137.8	140.0	137.3	0.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	130.4	130.2	131.0	-0.5
Finance	60.0	60.0	59.1	1.5
Depository Institutions	39.1	39.3	39.0	0.3
Commercial Banks	24.9	25.2	25.6	-2.7
Insurance	35.8	35.7	37.1	-3.5
Insurance Carriers	23.9	23.8	24.8	-3.6
Real Estate	34.6	34.5	34.8	-0.6
Services	681.0	679.0	668.8	1.8
Business Services	144.6	144.2	142.4	1.5
Health Services	181.2	180.6	177.5	2.1
Hospitals	82.0	81.6	82.3	-0.4
Legal Services	15.9	15.9	15.9	0.0
Educational Services	35.5	36.6	35.0	1.4
Private Colleges, Universities	20.1	20.1	19.5	3.1
Total Government	400.1	418.4	399.4	0.2
Total Federal Government	131.7	132.0	135.2	-2.6
Total State & Local Government	268.4	286.4	264.2	1.6
Total State Government	91.4	95.1	90.1	1.4
State Education	28.4	32.2	28.0	1.4
Other State Government	63.0	62.9	62.1	1.4
Total Local Government	177.0	191.3	174.1	1.7
Local Education	93.4	113.8	92.8	0.6
Other Local Government	83.6	77.5	81.3	2.8

*The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding and exclusion of some SIC's.

Data are not seasonally adjusted.

**Estimates are revised.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BY REGION--JULY 1994

Industry	Baltimore Metropolitan Area		Maryland Portion D.C. Suburbs		Western Maryland		Eastern Shore-Southern Maryland	
	July 1994	June 1994**	July 1994	June 1994**	July 1994	June 1994**	July 1994	June 1994**
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,104.5	1,107.1	776.6	786.6	94.2	94.5	152.0	152.7
Goods Producing	166.4	165.2	88.1	87.2	21.2	21.0	30.4	30.6
Mining	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2
Construction	60.6	58.8	53.4	52.9	5.4	5.2	8.4	8.3
Manufacturing	105.6	106.2	34.5	34.1	15.1	15.2	21.8	22.1
Durable Goods	53.3	53.8	17.5	17.2	6.7	6.7	8.7	8.7
Nondurable Goods	52.3	52.4	17.0	16.9	8.4	8.5	13.1	13.4
Service Producing	938.1	941.9	688.5	699.4	73.0	73.5	121.6	122.1
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	50.7	52.2	31.9	31.9	5.3	5.4	8.2	8.4
Trade	254.4	254.3	190.9	191.2	24.9	24.8	42.1	41.5
Wholesale Trade	59.1	59.0	31.2	31.2	4.6	4.5	5.7	5.8
Retail Trade	195.3	195.3	159.7	160.0	20.3	20.3	36.4	35.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	73.6	73.3	47.7	47.8	3.4	3.4	5.4	5.3
Services	354.9	353.0	258.1	258.4	24.4	24.2	40.0	39.2
Total Government	204.5	209.1	159.9	170.1	15.0	15.7	25.9	27.7
Federal	48.1	48.1	75.0	75.1	1.7	1.7	6.7	6.7
State	67.3	68.0	15.5	18.0	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.0
Local	89.1	93.0	69.4	77.0	8.7	9.4	14.3	16.0

*The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.
**Estimates are revised.
Selected data below the major industry level is available upon request. Estimates are also available for Baltimore City.
Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
JULY 1994

Industry	Average Weekly Hours		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings	
	July 1994	June 1994	July 1994	June 1994	July 1994	June 1994
MARYLAND						
Manufacturing	41.6	41.8	$541.63	$542.98	$13.02	$12.99
Durable Goods	42.8	43.1	596.63	597.37	13.94	13.86
Lumber and Wood Products	39.7	39.5	361.67	359.45	9.11	9.10
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	45.2	46.1	551.44	562.42	12.20	12.20
Primary Metal Industries	48.1	47.3	883.12	860.39	18.36	18.19
Fabricated Metals	42.5	42.4	501.08	499.47	11.79	11.78
Industrial Machinery	42.6	43.5	594.70	610.74	13.96	14.04
Electronic Equipment	40.3	40.5	487.23	485.19	12.09	11.98
Transportation Equipment	42.0	43.3	730.38	732.64	17.39	16.92
Instruments and Related Products	40.0	39.5	552.00	549.05	13.80	13.90
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	39.9	38.8	406.98	393.82	10.20	10.15
Nondurable Goods	40.8	40.8	500.21	501.02	12.26	12.28
Food and Kindred Products	41.1	41.3	489.91	492.30	11.92	11.92
Textile Mill, Apparel	38.0	37.0	310.84	302.29	8.18	8.17
Paper and Allied Products	43.2	43.5	570.24	563.33	13.20	12.95
Printing and Publishing	38.4	38.5	555.65	554.40	14.47	14.40
Chemicals and Allied Products	42.0	43.3	543.90	567.23	12.95	13.10
Rubber and Plastic Products	43.8	43.2	451.14	459.65	10.30	10.64
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA						
Manufacturing	42.0	42.3	$576.66	$575.70	$13.73	$13.61
Durable Goods	43.2	43.8	647.14	648.68	14.98	14.81
Nondurable Goods	40.9	41.0	515.34	512.91	12.60	12.51

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

	July 1994	June 1994	July 1993
Initial Claims	18,111	19,298	21,419
Weeks Claimed	169,582	186,560	180,513
First Payments	9,554	7,553	9,734
Final Payments	4,135	3,587	1,516
Weeks Paid	136,066	148,655	145,314
Net Benefit Amount	$24,531,020	$26,823,503	$26,262,034
Average Check Amount	$180.29	$180.44	$180.73

Initial applications for unemployment benefits were slightly lower during July, a month when initial filings normally rise. Initial claims, which declined from June by about 1,200 to 18,111, were, however, more than 15.0 percent under their year ago levels. The monthly decline in initials may very well just represent a smoothing out of the atypical movements over the past few months. The statewide drop was supported by declines in each of the four regions. The decline was relatively limited in the Baltimore Metro Area where a number of local offices reported filing increases due to vacation shutdowns in addition to education-related layoffs. The number of weeks claimed for unemployment benefits were also fewer in July, dropping by just over 9.0 percent to a 1994 low of 169,582.

Just over 80.0 percent of all weeks claimed, or 136,066 weeks, resulted in compensation during July. First payments, rising to 9,554 in July, accounted for an unusually high 7.0 percent of all weekly payments, up from 5.1 percent in June. The number and percentage of weekly checks issued as final payments also escalated over the month. An additional 548 final payment checks were issued over the month, raising July's benefit exhaustions to just over 4,100, or 3.0 percent of all weekly payments. An increase in final payments was reported in all regions of the state with the exception of the Balance of State Area.

With about 12,600 fewer checks to issue in July, the outlay from the UI Trust Fund dropped by 8.5 percent over the month to $24.5 million in July. For those claimants receiving benefits, payments were little changed, averaging $180.29 in July.

REGIONAL INDICATORS
JULY 1994

	BMA	DC Suburbs	Western Maryland	Balance of State
Initial Claims	9,913	4,321	1,798	2,061
Weeks Claimed	90,565	38,890	11,726	13,953
First Payments	5,328	2,012	612	1,080
Final Payments	2,252	831	344	378
Weeks Paid	73,840	31,342	9,819	11,470
Net Benefit Amount	$13,271,494	$5,983,261	$1,590,381	$1,803,146
Average Check Amount	$179.73	$190.90	$161.97	$157.21

Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development
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Maryland Monthly Labor Review

August, 1994

Maryland
Department of Economic & Employment Development

Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

William Donald Schaefer, Governor
Mark L. Wasserman, Secretary

LABOR FORCE DEVELOPMENTS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

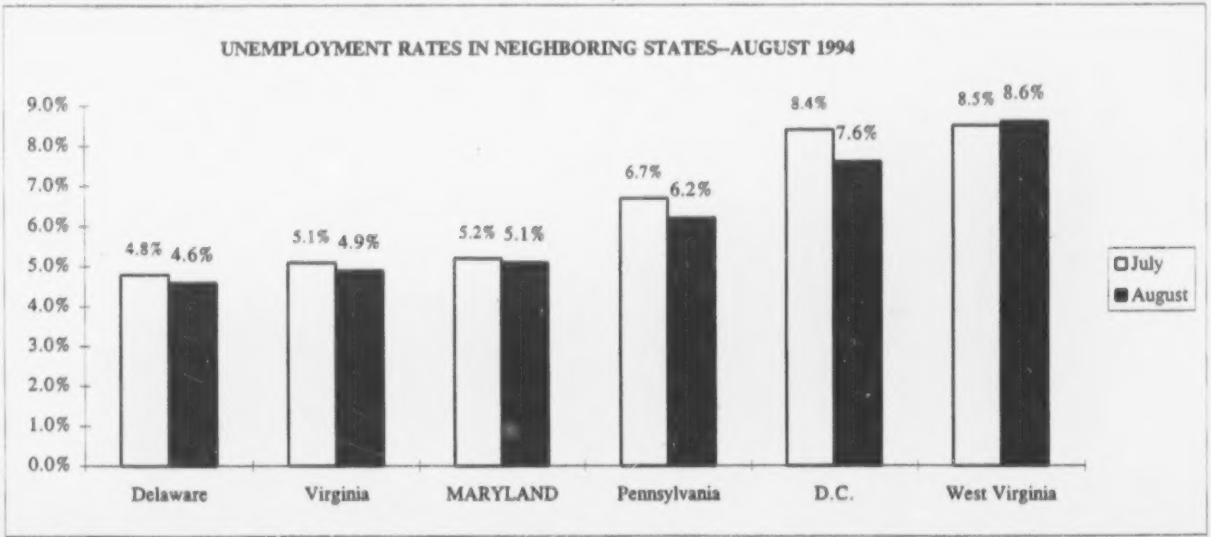
Maryland's jobless rate edged down slightly in August, dipping by 0.1 percentage points to 5.1 percent. The decline was due largely to the withdrawal of summer workers from the labor market. Nationally, downsizing in the labor force also caused joblessness to decline from 6.2 percent to 5.9 percent.

Employment reductions are not uncommon during August. With the summer season drawing to a close , employers start to trim their seasonal workforces.. During August, the number of employed declined by just over 17,600 persons to 2,712,594. The withdrawal of seasonal jobholders from the labor market helped to offset this decline and also lower the unemployment count by more than 5,350 persons to 138,024.

Following seasonal adjustment, which discounts routine summer contractions, employment gains helped move the jobless rate down from 5.5 percent in July to 5.3 percent in August. August's employment increase, which marks the fourth consecutive month of expansion, reinforces the pattern of slow, yet consistent, improvement in the economy.

	Unadjusted		Seasonally Adjusted	
	August 1994	July 1994	August 1994	July 1994
Civilian Labor Force	2,712,594	2,735,570	2,683,715	2,671,123
Total Employment	2,574,570	2,592,182	2,540,765	2,525,494
Total Unemployment	138,024	143,388	142,950	145,629
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5
National Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.1

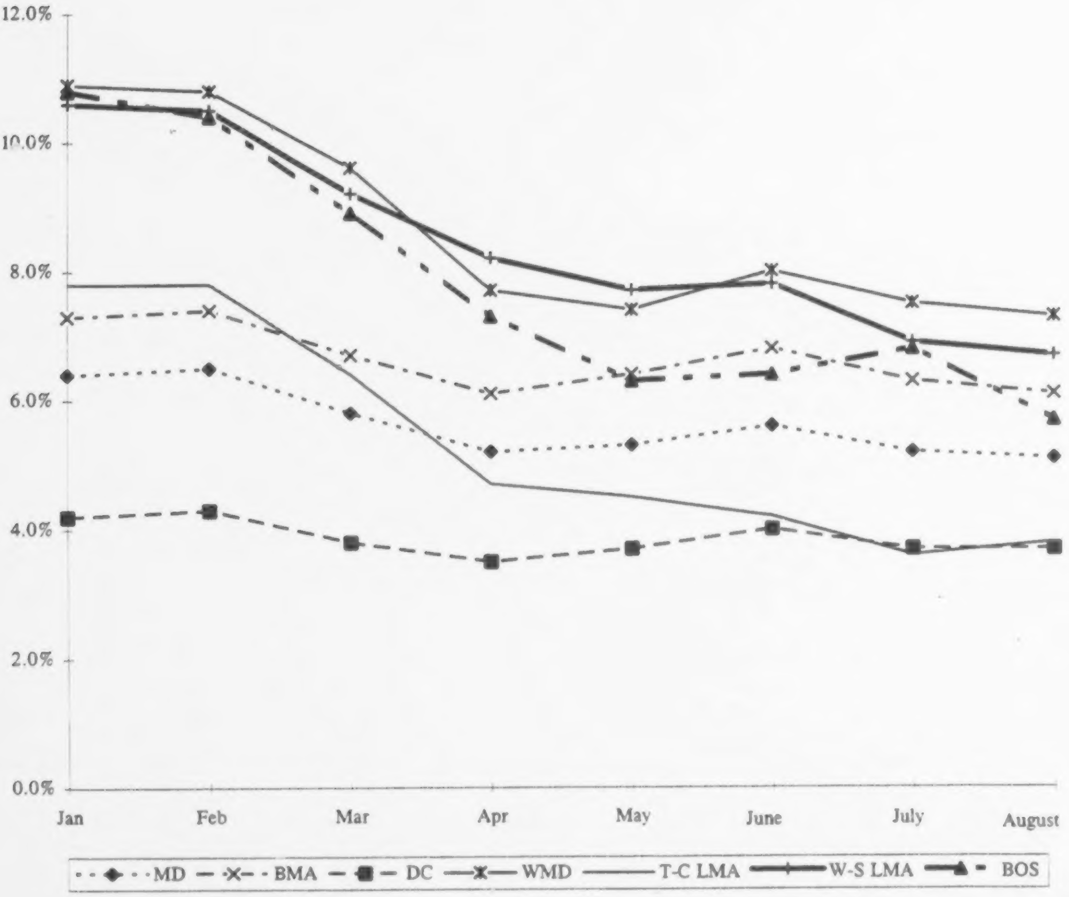
Labor force declines eased jobless rates down throughout the region. The largest downward movement occurred in D.C. where a decline of almost a full percentage point lowered joblessness to 7.6 percent in August. In West Virginia, the only state to report a jobless increase, employment declines outpaced those in the labor force, causing joblessness to inch up slightly to a regional high of 8.6 percent in August.


UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN NEIGHBORING STATES–AUGUST 1994

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT - MARYLAND AND REGIONS

Area	AUGUST 1994		JULY 1994	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Maryland	138,024	5.1%	143,388	5.2%
Baltimore Metropolitan Area	74,912	6.1%	77,731	6.3%
Maryland's DC Suburbs	41,910	3.7%	42,421	3.7%
Western Maryland	8,318	7.3%	8,606	7.5%
Talbot-Caroline LMA	1,312	3.8%	1,262	3.6%
Wicomico-Somerset LMA	4,013	6.7%	4,228	6.9%
Balance of State	7,559	5.7%	9,141	6.8%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - JANUARY-AUGUST 1994



REGIONAL ECONOMICS

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

Labor force patterns in the Baltimore Metro Area were similar to those statewide in that the withdrawal of workers from the job market helped to absorb employment declines and to reduce the number of jobless workers. During August, 74,912 area residents, or 6.1 percent of the labor force, were without a job, down from July's count of 77,731 and rate of 6.3 percent. Unemployment rates were lower throughout the region with the exception of Howard County. The largest downward movements occurred in Carroll and Harford counties where vacation recalls in manufacturing industries helped to remove workers from the unemployment rolls. Baltimore City's rate, dipping slightly to 9.4 percent, was the highest local unemployment rate during August.

MARYLAND'S D.C. SUBURBS

In the suburban area, labor market conditions appeared relatively low key during August. The number of unemployed were about 500 fewer in August, however, this decline was not substantial enough to move the regional jobless rate from its July level of 3.7 percent. At the local level, unemployment rates were either unchanged or declined slightly in all but Frederick County. In Frederick County, close to 300 workers were added to the jobless count, increasing the unemployment rate by 0.3 percentage points to 3.9 percent in August. Temporary furloughs in manufacturing and a permanent layoff in the finance sector contributed to the county's jobless increase.

WESTERN MARYLAND

The number of unemployed in the region fell by nearly 300 persons, scaling the jobless rate down from 7.5 percent to 7.3 percent—its lowest level to date in 1994. Even with this decline, the Western region continued to report the highest rate among the state's regions. Locally, trends were mixed. Washington County, the only jurisdiction within the region to experience a jobless decline, reported a rate of 5.9 percent in August, down form July's estimate of 6.5 percent. A decline in the number of jobseekers, coupled with hiring in finance and business services, helped to improve labor market conditions in the county.

TALBOT-CAROLINE LMA

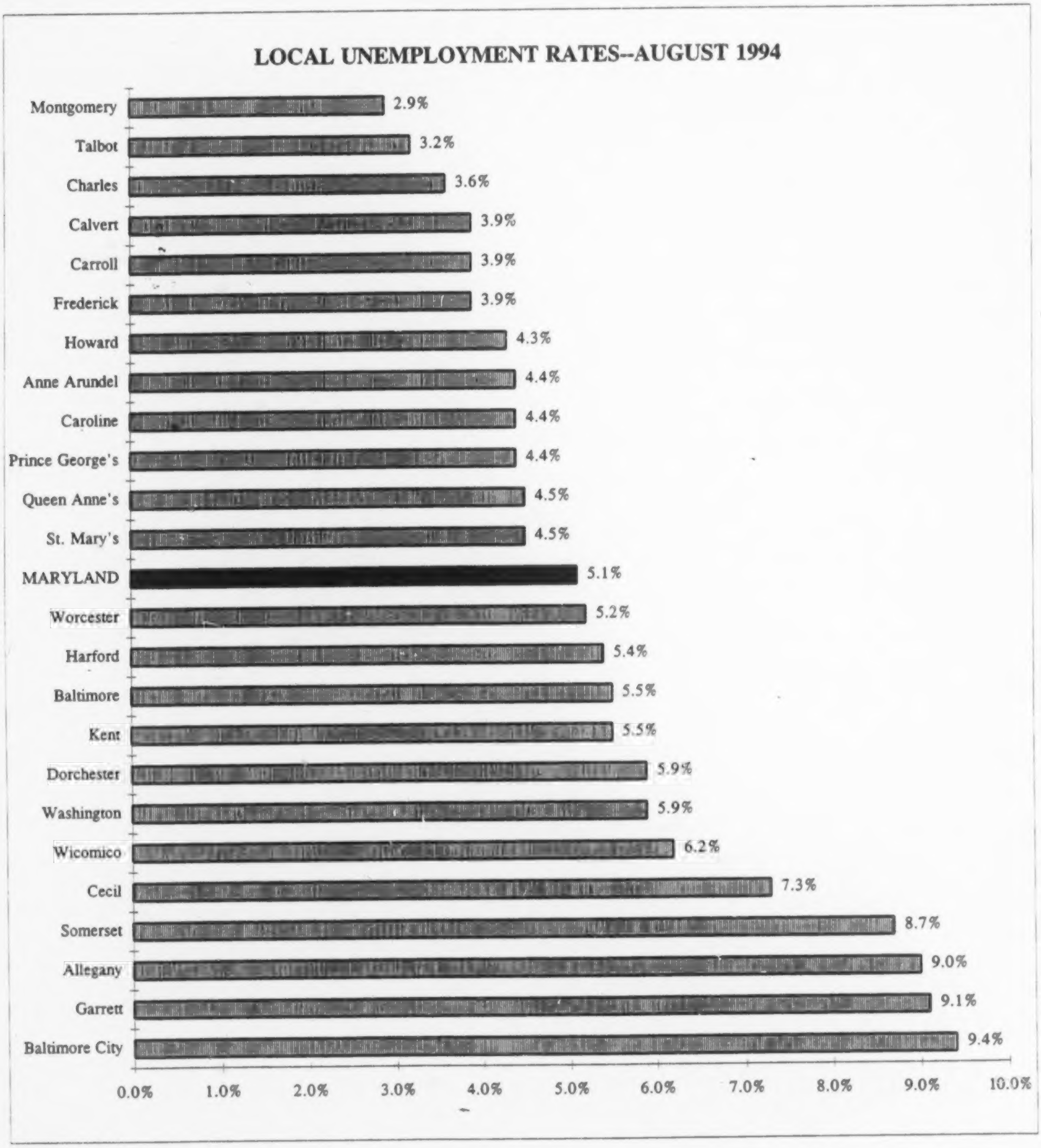
In the Talbot-Caroline LMA, the only area in the state to report an unemployment upturn, the number of jobless workers rose to 1,312 persons and the unemployment rate to 3.8 percent in August. The area upturn was confined to Talbot County where the addition of just 60 people to the unemployment rolls pushed joblessness up from 2.8 percent to 3.2 percent.

WICOMICO-SOMERSET LMA

Employment in the area declined over the month, however, a corresponding reduction in the labor force lowered unemployment by 215 persons. With fewer unemployed workers, the jobless rate eased down by 0.2 percentage points to 6.7 percent in August. The regional jobless decline was fueled by activity in Wicomico County's labor market which showed unemployment dropping to 6.2 percent in August.

EASTERN SHORE AND SOUTHERN MARYLAND

A seasonal reduction in the labor force helped to remove almost 1,600 persons from the jobless rolls and lower the regional unemployment rate by more than a full percentage point to 5.7 percent. Declining unemployment was the norm throughout the area. In Cecil, the only county in the state to report an employment increase, recalls in Delaware's auto industry helped to push the jobless rate down from 9.7 percent to 7.3 percent.



Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development
Office of Labor Market Analysis and Information
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, MD 21201

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
AUGUST 1994

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	AUGUST	JULY*	AUGUST	JULY*	AUGUST	JULY*	AUGUST	JULY*	AUG.1993***
MARYLAND	2,712,594	2,735,570	2,574,570	2,592,182	138,024	143,388	5.1	5.2	6.0
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,229,347	1,236,702	1,154,435	1,158,971	74,912	77,731	6.1	6.3	7.3
BALTIMORE CITY	323,979	325,497	293,532	294,686	30,447	30,811	9.4	9.5	10.9
ANNE ARUNDEL	229,381	230,516	219,220	220,081	10,161	10,435	4.4	4.5	5.7
BALTIMORE	373,328	375,161	352,826	354,213	20,502	20,948	5.5	5.6	7.0
CARROLL	68,599	69,347	65,917	66,176	2,682	3,171	3.9	4.6	4.8
HARFORD	100,283	101,919	94,891	95,264	5,392	6,655	5.4	6.5	6.3
HOWARD	115,837	116,248	110,910	111,346	4,927	4,902	4.3	4.2	4.7
QUEEN ANNE'S	17,940	18,016	17,139	17,207	801	809	4.5	4.5	4.8
D. C. AREA	1,141,560	1,152,229	1,099,650	1,109,808	41,910	42,421	3.7	3.7	4.2
CALVERT	32,807	33,096	31,527	31,819	1,280	1,277	3.9	3.9	4.6
CHARLES	60,424	61,070	58,266	58,805	2,158	2,265	3.6	3.7	4.2
FREDERICK	94,504	95,054	90,800	91,639	3,704	3,415	3.9	3.6	4.0
MONTGOMERY	484,419	488,988	470,317	474,662	14,102	14,326	2.9	2.9	3.3
PRINCE GEORGE'S	469,405	474,022	448,739	452,884	20,666	21,138	4.4	4.5	5.1
WESTERN MARYLAND	114,695	115,278	106,377	106,672	8,318	8,606	7.3	7.5	8.8
ALLEGANY	34,612	34,743	31,484	31,657	3,128	3,086	9.0	8.9	10.1
GARRETT	14,199	14,231	12,906	12,933	1,293	1,298	9.1	9.1	10.9
WASHINGTON	65,884	66,304	61,987	62,082	3,897	4,222	5.9	6.4	7.7
TALBOT-CAROLINE LMA	34,877	35,442	33,565	34,180	1,312	1,262	3.8	3.6	5.0
CAROLINE	16,098	16,390	15,384	15,666	714	724	4.4	4.4	7.0
TALBOT	18,779	19,052	18,181	18,514	598	538	3.2	2.8	3.2
WICOMICO-SOMERSET LMA	60,053	61,059	56,040	56,831	4,013	4,228	6.7	6.9	7.1
SOMERSET	11,659	11,831	10,646	10,797	1,013	1,034	8.7	8.7	9.6
WICOMICO	48,394	49,228	45,394	46,034	3,000	3,194	6.2	6.5	6.5
BALANCE OF STATE	132,061	134,861	124,502	125,720	7,559	9,141	5.7	6.8	6.7
CECIL	38,826	39,703	35,977	35,850	2,849	3,853	7.3	9.7	8.3
DORCHESTER	17,042	17,558	16,032	16,309	1,010	1,249	5.9	7.1	7.5
KENT	10,883	11,270	10,283	10,501	600	769	5.5	6.8	5.9
ST. MARY'S	44,054	44,637	42,054	42,528	2,000	2,109	4.5	4.7	5.5
WORCESTER	21,256	21,693	20,156	20,532	1,100	1,161	5.2	5.4	5.9
UNITED STATES**	132,361,000	132,783,000	124,493,000	124,503,000	7,868,000	8,281,000	5.9	6.2	6.5

*Estimates for the state are revised.

**Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

***Data for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years. Further information is available upon request.

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs. All data are not seasonally adjusted.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS BY PLACE OF WORK

Maryland's industrial payrolls continued to retreat in August as the normal round of seasonal layoffs reduced employment counts in a number of major industry lines. Manufacturing and construction were the only industries which managed to sidestep the monthly downturn. In all, Maryland businesses cut their employment by about 6,600 jobs over the month, with declining employment the norm in each of the state's four regions.

The services industry was the biggest job loser over the month, declining by 3,700 jobs. Almost one-third of the industry descent was tied to continued semester reductions at educational facilities. Seasonal downsizing lowered job counts in a number of other services industries, including amusements, hotels, agricultural and personal services. The slow pace of the construction industry contributed to the elimination of about 400 jobs at engineering and management firms. Regionally, Western Maryland was the only area to deviate from statewide trends. About 600 jobs were added in the region's services sector, with hiring in business services accounting for a large portion of the upturn.

Just over one-fourth of the overall monthly decline was centered in the trade sector. Declines, totaling 1,700 jobs, were spread across a number of industries, with the largest occurring in building material and general merchandise stores. Food stores, apparel shops and miscellaneous retail establishments also lowered their employment levels, with a combined reduction of about 700 jobs. Auto dealers and restaurants were the only retail components to report hiring activity over the month.

Employment in transportation, communications and utilities was little changed in August, declining by about 200 jobs over the month. The drop was confined solely to the transportation sector. The finance, insurance and real estate industry reported about 600 fewer jobs in August, with declines evenly split between the finance and insurance components. The statewide reductions were tied to layoffs occurring primarily in the D.C. Suburban region. The drop-off in mortgage refinancing applications has impacted negatively upon employers in this sector.

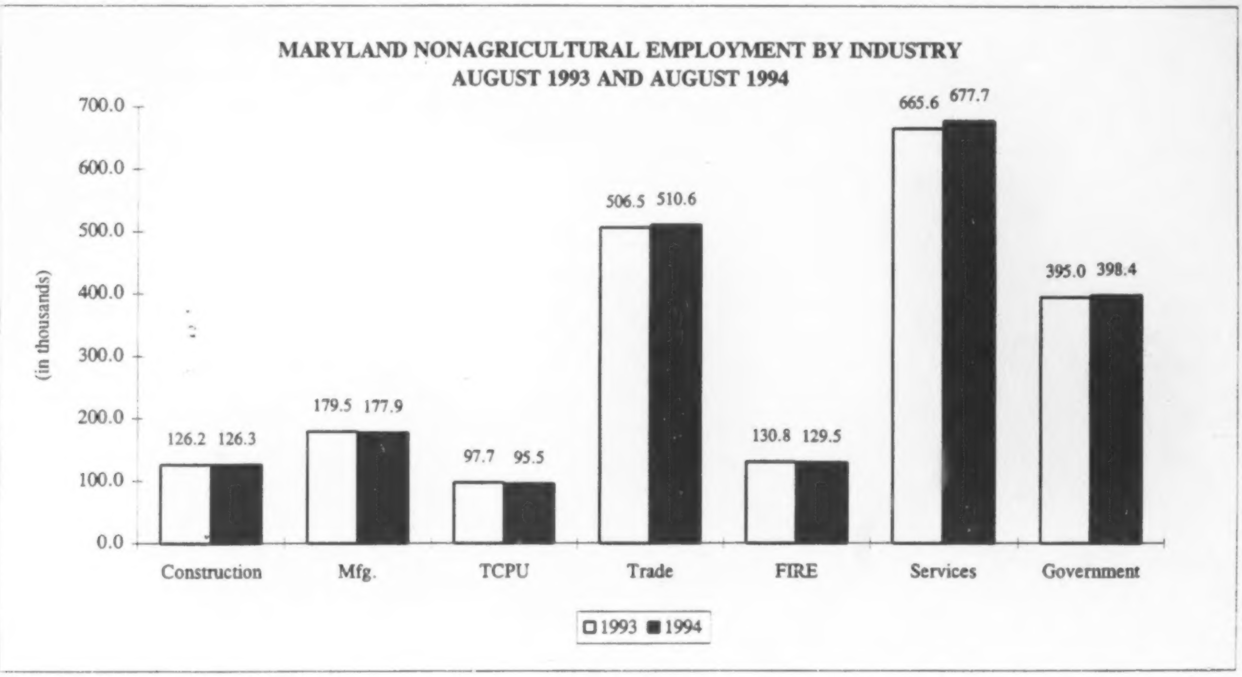
In the public sector, cuts in local government employment dominated the monthly movement. Staggered layoffs in education trimmed local payrolls by about 1,600 jobs, a decline which was extended even further by job reductions in summer maintenance and recreation programs. The deficit created by these reductions was, however, diminished by an upturn in state government where the initial round of recalls in education uplifted the employment picture.

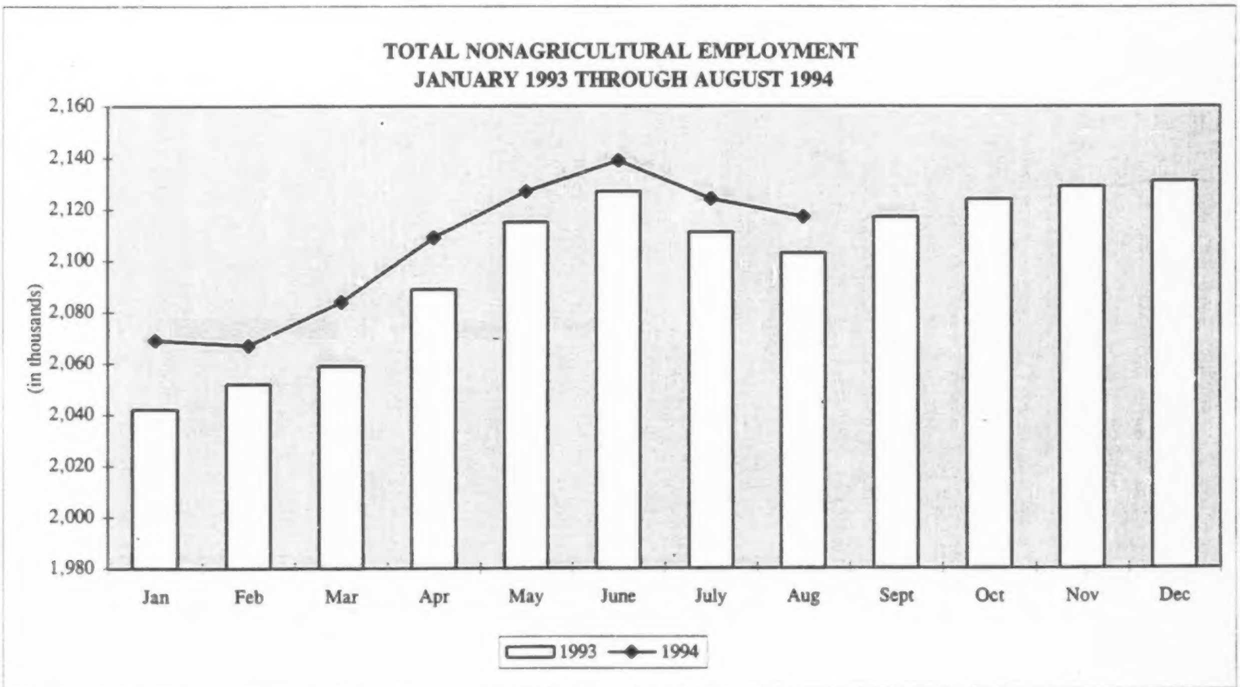
The construction industry continued to turn in a positive performance during August, extending the string of consecutive gains in this industry to six. An increase of 500 jobs was reported over the month. This increase, while modest, raised employment in the sector above its year ago average for the first time in 1994. The monthly gain was shared by general building and special trade contractors, with hiring in special trades foremost.

Lastly, in the manufacturing industry, employment returned to its early summer level as workers, furloughed in July for vacation shutdowns, resumed their work schedules. In all, about 1,100 jobs were added to manufacturing payrolls during August, with about 90.0 percent of the upturn occurring among nondurable goods producers. Food processing industries reported the largest increase, followed closely by textile products.

Production workers employed in Maryland's factories fared better in August, working slightly more hours and earning higher paychecks. The average workweek, at 41.7 hours in August, rose above that of 41.6 in July and was 0.5 of an hour over last year's schedule. Hourly paychecks, rising by about 1.4 percent over the month, pushed up weekly earnings by almost $9.00 to $550.44 in August. In durable goods where almost a full hour was added to weekly schedules, hourly rates rose by more than 2.0 percent to $14.17. At the detailed level, the most pronounced movement occurred in transportation equipment where the addition of just over 4.0 hours bumped workweeks up to 45.7 hours. This extension, coupled with an increase in hourly pay, added nearly $100.00 to weekly checks.

In nondurable goods, workweeks dipped slightly from 40.8 hours in July to 40.5 hours in August. This shortened schedule caused weekly checks to decline slightly to $502.61. Among nondurable industries, overtime schedules prevailed in four of the six reporting industries. Rubber products had the longest workweek at 44.1 hours while printing industries paid the highest rate at $14.76 per hour.


MARYLAND NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
AUGUST 1993 AND AUGUST 1994


TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
JANUARY 1993 THROUGH AUGUST 1994

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

MARYLAND
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
AUGUST 1994

Industry	August 1994	July** 1994	August 1993	Percent Change August 1993-August 1994
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	2,117.1	2,123.7	2,102.5	0.7
Goods Producing	305.4	303.7	306.9	-0.5
Mining	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.0
Construction	126.3	125.8	126.2	0.1
Heavy Construction	15.2	15.3	14.8	2.7
Manufacturing	177.9	176.8	179.5	-0.9
Durable Goods	86.4	86.3	86.3	0.1
Lumber & Wood Products	3.8	3.8	3.9	-2.6
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	6.7	6.7	6.7	0.0
Concrete, Gypsum, Plaster	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0
Other Stone, Clay, & Glass	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	8.2	8.2	8.4	-2.4
Blast Furnaces	6.6	6.6	6.8	-2.9
Fabricated Metal Products	8.2	8.3	8.3	-1.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	3.1	3.1	3.2	-3.1
Other Fabricated Metal Products (Inc.342,343,345-349)	4.3	4.4	4.3	0.0
Industrial Machinery	14.3	14.5	14.0	2.1
Refrigeration & Service Machinery	2.0	2.4	1.9	5.3
Other Industrial Machinery & Equipment (Inc. 352-357)	8.3	8.4	8.2	1.2
Electronic Equipment	13.2	13.0	13.2	0.0
Communications Equipment	5.2	5.2	4.9	6.1
Electronic Component	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1
Other Electronic Equipment	4.7	4.7	5.1	-7.8
Transportation Equipment	10.4	10.2	10.2	2.0
Motor Vehicles	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.0
Other Transportation (Inc. 372-375,379)	3.6	3.6	3.7	-2.7
Instruments & Related	16.2	16.4	16.4	-1.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2.2	2.1	2.2	0.0
Nondurable Goods	91.5	90.5	93.2	-1.8
Food & Kindred Products	22.1	21.7	22.8	-3.1
Meat Products	5.1	4.9	5.4	-5.6
Beverages	4.0	4.2	4.1	-2.4
Other Food & Kindred (Inc. 202-207)	8.4	8.0	8.3	1.2
Textile Mill, Apparel	8.8	8.5	8.8	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	8.4	8.4	8.8	-4.5
Printing & Publishing	27.8	27.7	27.7	0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	13.6	13.6	14.1	-3.5
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	8.5	8.3	8.7	-2.3

Industry	August 1994	July** 1994	August 1993	Percent Change August 1993-August 1994
Service Producing	1,811.7	1,820.0	1,795.6	0.9
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	95.5	95.7	97.7	-2.3
Transportation	54.1	54.1	54.4	-0.6
Railroad Transportation	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	28.3	28.3	28.4	-0.4
Communications & Utilities	41.4	41.6	43.3	-4.4
Communications	26.7	26.8	26.9	-0.7
Electric, Gas, Sanitary	14.7	14.8	16.4	-10.4
Trade	510.6	512.3	506.5	0.8
Wholesale Trade	101.3	101.5	101.5	-0.2
Retail Trade	409.3	410.8	405.0	1.1
Building Materials, Garden Supplies	16.9	17.4	17.0	-0.6
General Merchandise Stores	40.8	41.3	41.1	-0.7
Food Stores	65.6	65.8	64.2	2.2
Eating & Drinking Places	137.9	137.8	137.6	0.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	129.5	130.1	130.8	-1.0
Finance	59.4	59.7	59.0	0.7
Depository Institutions	39.0	39.0	38.8	0.5
Commercial Banks	24.7	24.8	25.3	-2.4
Insurance	35.5	35.8	37.0	-4.1
Insurance Carriers	23.6	23.9	24.7	-4.5
Real Estate	34.6	34.6	34.8	-0.6
Services	677.7	681.4	665.6	1.8
Business Services	144.4	144.6	142.2	1.5
Health Services	181.1	181.0	178.2	1.6
Hospitals	81.5	81.8	82.1	-0.7
Legal Services	15.4	15.9	15.5	-0.6
Educational Services	34.9	36.0	33.2	5.1
Private Colleges, Universities	20.3	20.4	18.9	7.4
Total Government	398.4	400.5	395.0	0.9
Total Federal Government	131.7	131.6	135.2	-2.6
Total State & Local Government	266.7	268.9	259.8	2.7
Total State Government	92.8	91.4	91.3	1.6
State Education	29.9	28.4	29.4	1.7
Other State Government	62.9	63.0	61.9	1.6
Total Local Government	173.9	177.5	168.5	3.2
Local Education	92.8	94.4	89.2	4.0
Other Local Government	81.1	83.1	79.3	2.3

*The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

NOTE: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding and exclusion of some SIC's.

Data are not seasonally adjusted.

**Estimates are revised.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT* BY INDUSTRY
BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BY REGION--AUGUST 1994

Industry	Baltimore Metropolitan Area		Maryland Portion D.C. Suburbs		Western Maryland		Eastern Shore-Southern Maryland	
	August 1994	July 1994**	August 1994	July 1994**	August 1994	July 1994**	August 1994	July 1994**
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,102.1	1,105.5	773.8	776.1	93.6	93.7	150.7	152.2
Goods Producing	168.0	166.6	87.9	88.1	20.8	21.2	30.8	30.4
Mining	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2
Construction	61.0	60.6	53.7	53.5	5.1	5.4	8.4	8.4
Manufacturing	106.8	105.8	34.0	34.4	15.0	15.1	22.2	21.8
Durable Goods	54.4	53.5	17.0	17.4	6.6	6.7	8.8	8.7
Nondurable Goods	52.4	52.3	17.0	17.0	8.4	8.4	13.4	13.1
Service Producing	934.1	938.9	685.9	688.0	72.8	72.5	119.9	121.8
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	51.2	50.9	32.0	31.9	5.3	5.3	8.2	8.2
Trade	254.9	254.1	190.6	191.0	25.0	24.9	42.3	42.2
Wholesale Trade	59.6	59.3	31.0	31.2	4.7	4.6	5.7	5.7
Retail Trade	195.3	194.8	159.6	159.8	20.3	20.3	36.6	36.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	73.4	73.3	47.4	47.8	3.4	3.4	5.3	5.4
Services	352.2	354.3	256.6	257.8	24.7	24.1	39.4	40.1
Total Government	202.4	206.3	159.3	159.5	14.4	14.8	24.7	25.9
Federal	48.3	48.1	75.0	75.1	1.7	1.7	6.7	6.7
State	67.3	67.3	17.1	15.5	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.1
Local	86.8	90.9	67.2	68.9	8.3	8.5	13.0	14.1

*The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Estimates are revised.

Selected data below the major industry level is available upon request. Estimates are also available for Baltimore City.

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
AUGUST 1994

Industry	Average Weekly Hours		Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings	
	August 1994	July 1994	August 1994	July 1994	August 1994	July 1994
MARYLAND						
Manufacturing	41.7	41.6	$550.44	$541.63	$13.20	$13.02
Durable Goods	43.3	42.5	613.56	589.90	14.17	13.88
Lumber and Wood Products	40.0	39.8	362.40	364.97	9.06	9.17
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	45.9	45.2	565.03	551.89	12.31	12.21
Primary Metal Industries	47.6	48.1	867.27	870.61	18.22	18.10
Fabricated Metals	43.5	42.4	517.22	498.62	11.89	11.76
Industrial Machinery	42.1	42.1	612.56	587.72	14.55	13.96
Electronic Equipment	39.6	39.4	472.82	464.92	11.94	11.80
Transportation Equipment	45.7	41.6	824.89	725.50	18.05	17.44
Instruments and Related Products	40.0	40.2	560.00	559.99	14.00	13.93
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	40.5	39.5	413.10	406.06	10.20	10.28
Nondurable Goods	40.5	40.8	502.61	502.66	12.41	12.32
Food and Kindred Products	41.0	41.5	484.62	492.61	11.82	11.87
Textile Mill, Apparel	35.0	37.6	284.90	307.57	8.14	8.18
Paper and Allied Products	42.9	43.0	562.85	566.31	13.12	13.17
Printing and Publishing	39.0	38.4	575.64	556.03	14.76	14.48
Chemicals and Allied Products	41.6	42.3	551.20	555.82	13.25	13.14
Rubber and Plastic Products	44.1	43.6	466.58	459.98	10.58	10.55
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA						
Manufacturing	42.5	42.0	$587.35	$575.40	$13.82	$13.70
Durable Goods	44.5	43.0	673.73	640.70	15.14	14.90
Nondurable Goods	40.8	41.1	512.86	518.68	12.57	12.62

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

	August 1994	July 1994	August 1993
Initial Claims	19,331	18,111	14,922
Weeks Claimed	200,084	169,582	202,356
First Payments	8,550	9,554	10,145
Final Payments	4,006	4,135	1,177
Weeks Paid	158,020	136,066	163,089
Net Benefit Amount	$28,533,159	$24,531,020	$29,637,755
Average Check Amount	$180.57	$180.29	$181.73

Initial filings during August, based on a five week reporting period, were about 6.7 percent higher than those filed during July's four week period. Claims filings rose in each of the state's regions with the exception of Western Maryland where a reduction in filings at the Hagerstown local office pulled the regional total down by 7.6 percent to 1,662 in August.

In similar fashion, the number of weeks claimed, which have consistently declined over the past four months, advanced during August. Unemployed workers filed for nearly 200,100 weeks of benefits, an increase of 18.0 percent over July's figure. Even with this increase, the number of weeks claimed were down from August 1993's figure of 202,356. The number of weeks claimed were higher in each of the regions, with the D.C. Suburbs reporting the largest percentage increase, of 19.1 percent, over the month.

About 79.0 percent of all weeks claimed during August, or 158,020 weeks, resulted in payment, with weekly checks averaging $180.57. First payments, at 8,550, accounted for 5.4 percent of all checks issued during August while final payments represented another 2.5 percent of the monthly disbursements. Final payments, which dropped slightly over the month to 4,006 in August, were fewer in all regions of the state except the D.C. Suburban Area.

The payment of an additional 21,954 weeks of benefits during August increased the outlay from the UI Trust Fund by just over $4.0 million to $28.5 million.

REGIONAL INDICATORS
AUGUST 1994

	BMA	DC Suburbs	Western Maryland	Balance of State
Initial Claims	10,463	5,024	1,662	1,798
Weeks Claimed	106,648	46,337	13,032	15,569
First Payments	4,660	2,099	594	715
Final Payments	2,236	914	278	259
Weeks Paid	86,306	37,621	10,793	12,704
Net Benefit Amount	$15,490,596	$7,182,741	$1,760,121	$2,021,067
Average Check Amount	$179.48	$190.92	$163.08	$159.09

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